[JULY 1, 1865

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AGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS afford speedy Reliaf in cases of bile, actifity, indigention, haust-fatalency, impure breath, and children suffering from

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AITUE.—The LETTUCE contains an active principle, the Latestander, which possesses all the southing surface of opinum without its dangers. Mr. G. JOSEAU, French sist, 6. Haymarket, propares a Syrup and a Pate of Laiter, attace, highly recommended by the Medical Profession for A sations, broughting, and all chost affections. Syrup, 3s. 9d. 1s. 14d., and 2s. 3d. Pate, by post, is. 64d. and 2s. 3d.

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mer Prinks.

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self-rench Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, desistence, and very
self-rench Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, desistence
in the self-rench brands in the principal and agents in the principal and agents in the principal and a 6, Great Windmilli-

TO E. B. E. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

LENFIELD PATENT STAROH,

AND AWARDED THE FORM LEDGER,

AND AWARDED THE PRIES MEDAL, 1665.

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London: Printed and published by Jones Dicks, at the Office, No. 313, Strand.—Saturday, July 1, 1896.



No. 108.—Vol. III. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865.

ONE PENNY.

SCENES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The illustration given below represents one of those some which, we regret to say, are of too frequent occurrence in the Southern States of America since the enforced emancipation of the slaves. Indirated slaveholders, with their overerers, obtain foreible entrance to the cabins of their former slaves, and possess themselves of all proparty therein, on the score that it belongs to the owners of the settless whereon the slaves reside. The authorities, however, have adopted such energetic measures that the ex-laveholder with the overest conversed to the tree whereon the slaves reside. The authorities, however, have adopted such energetic measures that the ex-laveholder with the converse of the settless whereon the slaves reside. The authorities, however, have adopted such energetic measures that the ex-laveholder with the colored when the most remain numbers of a state of the settless whereon the slaves reside. The authorities, however, have adopted such energetic measures that the ex-laveholder with the colored wi



SCENES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

# Rotes of the Meck.

On Saturday evening, there was a demonstration on the part of the working classes of Worcester—the second in a fortnight—against the high price of mest. A body of some 300 or 400 men, chiefly of the hard-working class—engineers, "navvies," skilled and untaking course, where a meeting was held and a protest was made against course, where a meeting was held and a protest was made against the part of the farmers and butchers. A resolution to abstain from the part of the farmers and butchers. A resolution to abstain from the crusumption of meat for a certain time was adopted. This the crusumption of meat for a certain time was adopted. This resolution is the wisest course that the workmen can adopt if they can abher to it. There can be no doubt that the consumption on the part of the working classes has of late enormously increased, owing to their prosperous condition, good wages, and obeap bread. A general resolution on their part to limit the consumption would soon bring down the price.

On Saturday, Dr. Lanksetter held an inquest at the Plough Tavero, Museum-street, on the body of Frederick Thomas, who was for many years a chief clark in a business establishment in Soho. Six weeks since he went to see a gent lemma who had promised him an engagement. He did not return home that night, and on the Saturday he was seen in the parlour. of, the "isp" at Meux's Saturday he was seen in the parlour. of, the "isp" at Meux's Saturday he was seen in the parlour. of, the "isp" at Meux's Saturday he was seen in the parlour of, the "isp" at Meux's Saturday he was seen in the parlour of, the "isp" at Meux's Saturday he was seen in the parlour of, the "isp" at Meux's Saturday he was not in a cab, pravious to which, however, the pubmons and the clock of the pubmons of the chemist on of dec

sitting on the grass at a plo-nie in Epping Forest, was bitten by an adder on the lower part of her person and died on Menday more free.

Trespay being the 4th of July, the anniversary of American ships independence, the New York liners and other American ships lying in the Lo d n. East India, and neighbouring docks were gally docks out in the brightest of bouting. The national flag was hote at the American consulate, at the corner of Fereduccation of the large American establishments at the East-street, and most of the large American establishments at the East-street, and most of the large American establishments at the East-street, and most of the large American establishments at the East-street, and most of the large American establishments at the East-street, and most of the large American establishments at the East-street, and most of the large American establishments at the East-street, and which was standed by the American minister and consul, and other influential Americans. The captains of the event and which was standed by the American minister and consul, and other influential Americans. The captains of the American ships lying in London also direct depother.

On Thesday morning shortly before one o'clock, the vicinity of North Woolwich-road, Victoria Dock, Plaistow, was thrown into a state of the utmost excitement, in consequence of a deeperate attempt to murder a woman, aged forty years, by her husband, John L. velace, sged forty-two years, was afterwards made a determined attempt on his own life. The facts showed that the men was a jurneyman shoemaker, was of rather irregular habits, and lived very unhappily with his wife. He had been out drinking in the evening at a neighbouring public-bouse, and at half-past eleven on Monday night her retired to rest with his wife as usual. There were several children in the room, and about the time above-named the elfor son, about four-teen years of sag, was suidenly aroused by hearing his mother on the head, and blood flowing from the wounds. He celled for ass

flowing.

Currous Legal Question—Marrying an Aunt—At the Sheffield Town Hall, on Thursday, a young Irishman named Bradlan was summoned to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay a part of the cost of maintaining his stepdaughter, who is in a relormatory. A very carious point arcse in the case. It appeared that on the 15th instant a woman, who gave the name of Hattigan, was summened for the same purpose in regard to the child, of which she is the mother, and she then said that she was not personally liable, being married. She indicated the present defendant as her husband, and he was made acquained that in marrying he had married her responsibilities, one of the most onerous being the maintenance (in part) of a daughter who is undergoing seclusion in a reformatory. He had married the mother of the child, but that mother was also his aunt; and as all persons are debarred the privilege of marrying either their grandmothers or their aunts, the marriage was illegal, and the responsibility aforementioned had no existence. The defendant was born in New York, and left that city to reside in Sheffield some years ago. Mrs. Bradigan, or Rattigan, or Haunigan (there was a delightful uncertainty about everything but the last syllable of the name) was sister to the defendant's father, and she had lived in this town for a long time without being aware that her brother and her nephew were in it. She met the defendant, and being a widow, induced him to fall in love with her, although she is much his senior, and they were married at St. Matthew's Church, in Carver-street, having good reasons, doubtless, for eschewing the churches of their own religion. The defendant was not aware that he was marrying his ann, and it did not appear that she was aware of the relationship. An accidental meating between the woman and her brother disclosed the relationship, and the defendant left his annt at once. This, in aubsiance, was the ground upon which the plea of non-liability was put for rard by Mr. Chambers, and he of the relationship. An accidental meeting between the woman and her brother disclosed the relationship, and the defendant left his annt at once. This, in substance, was the ground upon which the plea of non-liability was put forward by Mr. Chambers, and he brought forward a certificate of the marriage at St. Matthew's, evidently with the intention of proving the illegality of the thing. Mr. Smith, however, very closely examined the detendant's father as to his relationship to the defendant's wife, and was not at all satisfied that it had been proved, and that the story had not been concorted in order to enable the parties to get rid of the responsibility of maintaining the child. He took the certificate as proof that there had been a marriage between the parties, and there being no evidence that that marriage was illegal, he advited the magistrates to make an order upon the defendant, which was done. If there had been an illegal marriage the defendant was at liberty to apply to the court whose privilege it is to deal with such cases. Air. Smith remythed that if the statements which had been made were entired there would very soon hat soons of litten or ildeen without ny patents at all.

# Foreign Rews.

FRANCE.

The Sport gives the subjoined details concerning the Prince Im-

The Sport gives the subjoined details concerning the Prince Imperial:—

"While waiting for the moment of his vacation the Prince pursues his studies with assiduity. His day is well occupied. To his sues his studies with assiduity. His day is well occupied. To his sues his studies with assiduity. His day is well occupied. To his sues his professors, M.M. Moncier and Bachon have been added the first professors, M.M. Moncier and Bachon have been added the first professors, M.M. Moncier and Bachon have been added the first professors as he as the ford dancing, as has been mentioned. For a long time past we were dancing, as has been mentioned. For a long time past we were dancing, as has been mentioned a sketch by the young artist. We now learn that his highness has shown a certain talent as a sulptor. While the Emperor was in Algeria M. Carpeaux had been summoned to the Tuileries to execute a full-length statue of the Prince, and each day his imperial highness posed to the roulptor for an hour, holding the Emperor's favourite dog Nero. In a short time the model became transformed into a pupil, and his little fingers produced three remarkable works—a lancer and two busts, one of the Emperor and the other of M. Monnier. Having been modelled by the Prince, castings were made by M. Carpeaux, and presented to the Emperor on his return."

The Nord, alluding to Prince Napoleon's projected visit to Dublin, gives the following aneodote of his former visit to related to the prince of an important town, wishing to show aff his

Dublin, gives the following anecdote of his former visit to Irelaud:—

"The mayor of an important town, wishing to show off his learning, prepared beforehand a discourse in French, which he delivered in presence of his highness. Judge of the mayor's astonishment and disaprointment when the prince replied to him, in excellent English, that he much regretted not knowing the Irich language, and was thus, to his deep regret, prevented from appreciating guage, and was thus, to his deep regret, prevented from appreciating as he wished the flattering sentlments which no doubt the mayor had given expression to. The mayor, full of shame and confusion, swore he would never sgale make a speech in French."

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clottide had a farewell interview with the Emprince at the Pulleries on Sunday. The prince goes to Havre to embark on heard his yeart for a marine excursion. The princess, with her children, will leave Moudon for Prangius, in Switzerland, there to await the prince. Another baby is said to be coming.

### MEXICO.

It is reported from Ma'amoras, via Broadville and New Orleans, that the Mexican Republicans under Negrete have been defeated in a recent battle with the Imperialists, losing 700 killed, 2,000 prisoners and Negreta himself captured. soners, and Negrete himself captu ed.

AMERICA.

Mr. Seward has fuformed Mr. Welles that France and England had withdrawn their concession of belligerency from the rebels, and that this proceeding by France is prompted by the express desire to revive old sympathies between the two nations whose interest and traditions constantly invoke them to cultivate the most cordial relations. England not having absolutely withdrawn the twenty-four hours' rule, Federal vessels will not pay the customary courtesy to vessels of the British navy.

Mr. Barsrd has also written to Sir Frederick Bruce, expressing the gradification prevalent at the action of the British Government, but renewing his protest against the joint relion of France and England conceding belligerent rights to the insurgen's as unfriendly and contrary to international laws. Mr. Seward also regret: Earl Russell's reservation in favour of rebel cruisers, and declares the right and intention of the Federal Government to capture them under whatever flag they may be placed. He refuses to recognise any transfer of such ships that may be made.

The Emperor Nanchon has given Mille Rose Betheur an order for a portrait of Chediateur.

Death from year of Hydrophobia — An inquest was held at Manchester on Monday on the body of a man named Robert Manchester on Monday on the body of a man named Robert Roberts. About six weeks ago the deceased was bitten in the hand by a Newfoundland dog. The wound bied a little, and was bathed with ealt and water. The following morning the deceased said he was sure the dog was med, and that he should die in six weeks. He then went to a medical man, who applied causin to the wound. On Friday week he became sick, and was taken to the inference At that time he was quite sinible, and said he felt strong enough to jump out of the window. When the deceased's face was washed he shuddered as the water touched him. He died on Monday morning. Mr. Walker, house surgeon of the infirmary, said he was of opinion that he had died from delirium tremens. He awallowed some pills, but refused liquid. Witness was of opinion that there was a profound mental impression acting upon a weakened state. Delirium tremens migut be brought on by a weakened state. Delirium tremens migut be brought on by a severe fright or a nervous stack. He thought death was not onaed by hydrophobia, but from a sort of delirium, produced by extreme lear of hydrophobia, acting on his brain, some-phat over-balanced by alcoholic stimulants. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Murder in France — The Court of Assizes of the Mauche,

balancid by alocholic stimulatus. The jury returned a vertication of the state of the Manche, and the plant of the Manche Fran, kind the first of the Manche Frank plant for the Manche

# General Hews.

MDLLE ROSA BONHEUR has written the following letter, to thank the mayor and corporation of Bordeaux for their congratulations on her elevation to knighthood:—"Monaieur,—I really do not know her elevation to knighthood:—"Monaieur,—I really do not know in what terms to everess to you my thanks for the congratulations which you have offered me on your own part and on that of my compatriots. I rejoide that the great homour bestowed on me by compatriots. I rejoide that the great homour bestowed on me by her Majesty the Empress has given me an opportunity of expressing my profound, respectfol, and devoted gratifude to yourself and the ottizans of Bordeaux.—Rosa Bonheur.

Pour Admiral Sur Charles Fremantle. at Devouport, has informed the Mayor of Plymouth that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have learned through Lord Cowley, the British ambasador at Paris, that two or three French ships of war will be at another in the Sound on the 17th inst, which is the time when the Royal Aericultural Society meet there. On leaving the Sound it is said the French ships will visit the other principal ports in England, while the British ships of war will go round the coast of France.

Lord William Paris, the stress of war will go round the coast of Lord William Paris and the principal ports in England, while the British ships of war will go round the coast of France.

France.

LORD WILLIAM PAULET enters upon the duties of adjutant-general to the forces, and Sir J. Yorke Scarlett remains unemployed till.

Oo' ber, when he succeeds Sir John Peunefather at Aldershott. Sir Hugh Boss takes over the Irish command from Sir George Brown, and his first duty will be to arrange the disposition and movements of the troops in connexion with the civil power during the elections. Sir George Buller enters upon the Portsmouth command, vice Lerd William Paulet; Sir Sydney Cotton that of Manchester, vice Sir George Wetherall; and Sir Robert Garrett that of Shorncliff, vice Lieutenant-General the Hon. A. Dalzell.—Army and Nary Gazette

avy cazette The Fusilier regiments are to be relieved of the unsightly shake,

Navy Gazette

The Fusilier regiments are to be relieved of the unsightly shake, and will have a new head-dress issued to them. The material is lambskin, the colour black, the size something smaller than a lambskin, the colour black, the size something smaller than a busser burby, and the shape not unlike the bearskin caps of the Guards, but oming, we fancy, rather lower down to the neck. The Guards, but oming, we fancy, rather lower down to the neck. The only ornament will be a greated in front, upon the ball of which the number of the regiment is to be indicated. Altogother we think the indicated areas, and we may comprehend the regiments is to be indicated. Altogother we think the number of the regiments. 5th, 7th, 21st, 23rd, 87th, 101st, 102ud, and 103d—to which it is shout to be issued.

It is probable that the command of the French fleet which is to meet the English fleet at Plymouth on the 17th instant will be entrusted either to Admiral Dupuis or to Admiral Pottesu. The former officer commanded the Napulcon during the operations in the Black Sea and at the time of the Italian war was appointed to the English fleet at the time of the Italian war was appointed to the Black Sea and at the time of the Italian war was appointed to the Command of the gun-boats on Lake Gnarda. Admiral Boiteau, C B, commanded a despatch vessel in the Black Sea, called the Oxforn, and served on shore with the French naval brigade before Oxforn, and served on shore with the French naval brigade before Bath. Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Daores, K C B, is therefore seal that his royal highness the Prince of Wales will be the preach of Admiral Sir Sidney Daores, K C B, is therefore said that his royal highness the Prince of Wales will be the preach of Admiral Sir Sidney Daores, K C B, is therefore said that his royal highness the Prince of Wales will be the great of Admiral Sir Sidney Daores, K C B, is therefore said that his royal highness the Prince of Wales will be the great of Admiral Sir Sidney Daores, and was much results.

The con

specied.

DRNS DRISCOLL, a farmer belonging to Mobona, near Skibbereen, the other day followed a man named Cornelius Brian, and with a scythe severed his head from his body. There are numerous reports as to the cause which led to the murder, but it is confidently believed that jealonsy had a great deal to do with it.

The Italia of Naples of the 26th ult. states that Vesuvius again menaces an eruption. Flames are seen to issue from the principal summit every night.

AN IMPERANT ADVOCATE —An advocate of Pesth, weary of waiting in vain for clients in his cabinet, has had the idea of establishing a perambulating consulting room. He is having a little wooden house on a four-wheeled carriage constructed for himself, in which to establish his office, and to instal himself successively in the different custiers of the town.

in which to establish his once, and to instar nimeer successively in the different quarters of the town.

Singular Escape of a Ship of War —On Monday morning Robert Wald, the master of a merchant vessel osiled the Three Arms, was charged before the Portsmouth police magistrates with obstructing the passage into the port by anchoring his vessel in the channel or fairway, against the Act in the case made and provided. It appears that the conduct of the defendant would have been excussible had he been forced to anchor in the position by stress of westher, but the evidence showed that at the time, the 20th of lack month, the weather was fine. It moreover appeared that his infringement of the Act well night caused a serious disaster to her Majesty's ship Minoteur. This fine vessel was coming out of the harbour when the obstruction in the channel suddenly came in view, and the pilot was for a time of opinion that there was no alternative but to run down the Three Arms, or allow the Minoteur to get above. Fortunately the admirable manner in which the latter as a sered her helm enabled either courses to be avoided, but at the critical mount there was not more than a single foot between the disclaur and the store. The defendant was fined £5, and 10s. 64 orests.

JUL ¥ 8, 1865.]

ACTION CONCERNING A LADY'S W. In the Court of Queen's Bench has been tried

Chetwynd
This was an action by a ladies' tailor for goods
£24 13s supplied by plaintiff to the defendant's wi
Defendant denied his liability.
Mr. Karslake, Q.C., and Mr. Oppenbeim a
plaintiff; Mr. Edward James, Q.O., and Mr. J. O

defendant.

The goods consisted of serge, materials for trougers, &c., supplied by the plaintiff, on the lady in the Isle of Wight, where she was then staying.

The goods consisted of serge, materials for trousers, &c., supplied by the plaintiff, on the lady in the Isle of Wight, where she was then staying. The control of the Isle of Wight, where she was then staying. The control of the Isle of Wight, where she was then staying. October, 1862—12½ yards while serge, at 3. 12½ yards maun, at 4s, £2 10s.; 3 yards rose, at 18c3.—Paid carriage of box, \$2. 2d; 8 yards mild 4s; fine dra's serge habit, body and akirt, braided, to match. £4 124; altering white serge skirt, serge jacket, braided, &c., £1 18s.; Freuch blue 18s; Freuch blue serge skirt, £3 3s; striped waistcoat, Garibaldi, £1. Total, £24 13s.
The general outline of the case upon the eviden.—Mrs. Chet wynd was the daughter of the Hon at and the uice of the present Lord Shrawbury. He son of the late and is the brother of the present wynd, and he had been for some years a magiculate that in his county, and moved in the best soonear Rugeley, Staffordshire, until the death of his went to reside at Longdon Hall. The lady had we sottlement of a very considerable amount of her present interest to the amount of £6 000, and a sionary, interest to the amount (it was said) of £ Under the settlement, however, only £3,000 was ther husband took the first life interest, which, £3 000, came to an income of £129 a year. She wynd in 1854, and after 1860, when he went thall, Staffordshire, she appeared to have manning in the usual way. It appeared that he kept a la of horses and servants, and hunted constantly, his with his knowledge and approval. The articles ordered, it will be observed, in the years 1862 ar mitted that, before this, from time to time, her ho of her extravaganes; she said he had not exprete order goods on credit until a little while be which was in January, 1864, after these goods windeed, stated that as early as 1860 or 1861 he in her of her extravaganes, and forbad her to conther that he would not be accountable for them: else any public notice, or any notice to tradesme until after she had left him in January, 1

De Observed, tuen aireacy accitied.
Mr. Karslake, in opening the case, said that c
Mr. Chetwynd who had lately become so painfo was new no longer a magistrate and deputy-lieu

Mr. Morgan, the plaintiff, briefly proved sup

shire.

Mr. Morgan, the plaintiff, briefly proved suppit ms of the claim upon Mrs. Chetwynd's orders husband, although it was while she was temp Ryde. The things, however, were mostly sent it.

Mrs. Chetwynd was called as a witners, and Chetwynd had seen and admired the dresses, a her to got one of them, and that all the articles received while they were still living together in them were sent down there by the plaintiff. At 1864 she said she let him, and had not since the Sue had commenced a suit against kim, she said marriage on the ground of his misconduct.

In cross-examination by Mr. James it was Chetwynd that on her marriage she had as £3 000, on which the interest receivable wout year. Since 1862, however, she said she had not from this source. For some years, she said, thanking account, and drew obecks upon it; but She was then pressed as to the amount of the debts, she said, but not as much sented. Her husband halthe means of ascertaining but in vaio, to be allowed to assist him in so doin she had not been a witness in one or two others sich in the place said. If any a most un willing witness. but in vain, to be allowed to assist him in so doing the had not been a witness in one or two other sich him, but she said, "I am a most un willing witness employed and the saked whether she had not had articles from ot mitted that she had, "but not all," he said, "he said, "he said, "he said, she were for another person, whose name she declinesked why, she answered, "that he did not wis person's name into the matter; it might by She was then examined minutely as to particulashed as to one, a copy of which was handed should like to see the original. I have all statements; one list I saw was false, and particular."

Mr. Karslake: Mrs. Chetwynd has had go surpicion.

suspiction.

Mr. James: Possibly, but not in this instruction of the proceeded with his examination and processing abount alluded to, containing several item hunting-habits, &c.

She admitted that some of these were for

Mr. James : Did not Mr Chetwynd sometim

Mr. James: Did not are Oneswyna sonson, you on your extrawagance?

Mrs Onetwynd: He has made remarks of the Mr. James: Has he not often blamed you for Mrs. Chetwynd: Since I left him; not often Mr. James: Not often; but sometimes. He

Mrs. Obstwynd: I am afraid I did not.
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Mr. Obstwynd was called as a witness, in a
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establishment; but he made his wife no allow
iucome of her own, not only that she had me
year more, of which he said he did not ke
Before 1862 he had spoken to her about her as
he said, the beginning of their "quarrels" T asid, the beginning of their "quarrels" T said, began, indeed, as early as the year 1860 of in, and he found she was getting into debt, and about it, and told her that he would not be accordanced. This occurred constantly when Christmas or Midsummer. This continued untaway is 1864. As gots were then sent in make. ews.

e following letter, to thank ne following letter, to then a for their congratulations on our,—I really do not know aks for the congratulations was part and on that of my honour bestowed on me by a opportunity of expressing ratified to yourself and the

NTLE. at Devonport, has in-Lords Commissioners of the i Cowley, the British am-ench ships of war will be at which is the time when the On leaving the Sound it is ther principal ports in Eng-will go round the coast of

the duties of adjutant-general the duties of adjutant-general ctr remains unemployed till a Pennefather at Aldershott. A command from Sir George arrange the disposition and mith the civil power during resupon the Portsmouth com-Sydney Cotton that of Manand Sir Robert Garrett that of the if a. A. Dalzell.—Army and

alieved of the unsightly shake, and to them. The material is a something smaller than a like the bearskin caps of the lower down to the neck. The front, upon the ball of which indicated. Altogother we think poaking head-dress, and we may oking head-frees, and we may 21st 23rd, 87th, 101st, 102ud,

issued.

of the French fleet which is to
n on the 17th instant will be
or to Admiral Poitesu. The
seen during the operations in
a Italian war was appointed to
ak. Gnards. Admiral Boitesu,
in the Black Set, otiled the
the French naval brigade before
the Order of Commander of the
Daores, KCB, is therefore
of the French admirals. It is
Prince of Wales will be the
s during the visit of the French

Kannington, presented to the n his retirement as one of the taining fifty guineas. The rev-teven years, and was much re-

onging to Mobona, near Skib-cau named Cornelius Brian, and a his body. There are numerous the murder, but it is confidently deal to do with it. a ult. states that Vesuvius again seen to issue from the principal

n advocate of Pesth, weary of cabinet, has had the idea of estab-ng-room. He is having a little carriage constructed for himself, and to justal himself successively

or WAR—On Monday morning merchant vessel called the Three ortsmouth police magistrates with not by anchoring his vessel in the cot in the case made and provided the defendant would have been examenor in the position by stress of that at the time, the 29th of Let It moreover appeared that bis incaused a serious disaster to her fine vessel was coming out of the channel suddenly came in view, inion that there was no alternative ms, or allow the Minotaur to get rable manner in which the latter courses to be avoided, but at the core than a single foot between the lefendant was fined £5, and 10s. 64

defendant was fined £5, and 10s. 6d befondant was fined £5, and 10s. 6d befondant was fined £5, and 10s. 6d by WoxAn.—Great excitement was f West Auchland, on Friday afternold woman named Elizabeth steat Bildershaw, near that village, trobbed by a tramp calling himself former part of the statement has as after was found to be too true. It is question Strange had been going and had visited the house of Mrs. It by a man named Blinks, who, sustendicant, went in, and to his horrorng covered with blood, and on the undered. He at once went in purded across the fields, but who was prehended. Meauwhile assistance and stabbed in several places, f, she was able to state that the pling to commit a criminal assault most shameful manner, and robbet ee had, and had got her clothes and he carried off with him, but which earance of the young man Binks. It Strange has been tyles convicted of the latter occasion he was drummed a described as a bad character. The four years of age, still remains in a ste. The prisoner will be brought at the prisoner will be brought and neverts. Planefo tay, full command, at all myraments, at the lowest possible and the very still remains in a steel instrument, at the lowest possible and the very full command, at all myraments, at the lowest possible and the very still remains in a steel instrument, at the lowest possible and the very still remains in a steel instrument, at the lowest possible and the very still remains in a steel instrument, at the lowest possible and the very still remains in a steel instrument, at the lowest possible and the very still remains in a steel instrument, at the lowest possible and the very still remains in a steel instrument, at the lowest possible and the very still remains in the lowest possible and the very still remains in the lowest possible and the very still remains in the lowest possible and the very still remains in the lowest possible and the very still remains in the lowest possible and the very still remains in the lowest possible and the very still rema

nd no wards. Planofo tes, full compass, steal instruments, at the lowest possible 263, Whitechapsl-road. Price-lists post-

a William And Gibbs Sawing chicient durable, and noiseless. Warnt of a perfect family Machine. Pre-Regentation [Advertisement]

ACTION CONCERNING A LADY'S WARDROBE. the Court of Queen's Bench has been tried a case Morgan

JUL Y 8, 1865.

In the Court of Queen's Bench has been tried a case morgan v. Chetwynd

This was an action by a ladies' tailor for goods to the amount of £24 13s supplied by plaintiff to the defendant's wife.

Defendant denied his liability.

Mr. Karslake, Q.C., and Mr. Oppenbeim appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Edward James, Q.C., and Mr. J. O. Griffits for the

Defendant denies his liability.

Mr. Karsiake, Q.C., and Mr. Oppenbeim appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Edward James, Q.C., and Mr. J. O. Griffits for the defendant.

The goods consisted of serge, materials for dresses, riding trousers, &c., supplied by the plaintiff, on the lady's orders, at Ryde, in the lisie of Wight, where she was then staying. The bill of particulars were as follow:—

"October, 1862—12½ yards white serge, at 3s. 64, £2 3s 91.; 12½ yards manu, at 4s. £2 10s.; 3 yards rose, at 4s, 12s. July, 1863.—Paid carriage of box, 3s. 2d; 8 yards military braid, at 6s., 4s.; fine drab serge habit, body and akirt, braided, &c., paic trousers to matoh. £4 12s.; altering white serge skirt, 2s.; French blue serge jacket, braided, &c., £1 18s.; French blue serge maisted, &c., £1 18s.; French blue serge invest and waistoost, Garibaldi and skirt braided and oorded, £7 3s.; fine French blue serge derived £1. Total, £24 13s. 114."

The general outline of the case upon the evidence was as follows:

—Mrs. Chetwynd was the daughter of the Hon and Rev. G. Talbot, and the niece of the present Lord Shrawsbury. Her husband was the son of the late and is the brother of the present Sir George Obetwynd, and he had been for some years a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant in his county, and moved in the best society. He had lived near Rugeley, Staffordshire, until the death of his mother, when he went to reside at Longdon Hall. The lady had upon her marriage a settlement of a very considerable amount of her own property,—a present interest to the amount (it was said) of £20,000 or £30,000. Under the settlement, however, only £3,000 was invested, in which her husband took the first life interest, which, upon the sum of £3000, came to an income of £120 a year. She married Mr. Chalwynd in 1854, and after 1866, when he went to live at Longdon Hall, Staffordshire, she appeared to have managed her household in the usual way. It appeared that he kept a large establishment of horses and servants, and hunted constantly, his wife also h

Mr. Chetwynd who had lately become so painfally notorious, and was new no longer a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Staffordshire.

Mr. Morgan, the plaintiff, briefly proved supplying the various items of the claim upon Mrs. Chetwynd's orders before she left her husband, although it was while she was temporarily staying at dyde. The things, however, were mostly sent to Longdon Hall. Mrs. Chetwynd was called as a witness, and stated that Mr. Chetwynd had seen and admired the dresses, and, indeed, desired her to get one of them, and that all the articles were ordered and received while they were still living together in 1863, and some of them were sent down there by the plaintiff. At the beginning of 1864 she said she let him, and had not since then lived with him. She had commenced suit axinst him, she said, for dissolution of marriage on the ground of his miscondust.

In cross-examination by Mr. James it was elicited from Mrs. Chetwynd that on her marriage she had a settlement of about £3 000, on which the interest receivable would be about £120 a year. Since 1862, however, she said she had not received a farthing from this source. For some years, she said, she had a reparate banking account, and drew checks upon it; but this censed in 1862. She was then pressed as to the amount of the debts, she said, but not as much as had been represented. Her husband had the means of ascertaining, and she had asked but in vaic, to be allowed to assist him in so doing. She wasakel if she had not been a witness in oncert we other similar actious against him, but she said, "I am a most un willing witness; uching can be more unpleasant than to give evidence against him." She wasakel if she had not been a witness in oncert we other similar actious against him, but she said, "I am a most un willing witness; uching can be more unpleasant than to give evidence against him." She wasakel if she had not that articles from other houses, and at mitted that she had, "but not all," the said, "for herself. Some were for another person,

particular."
Mr. Karslake: Mrs. Chetwynd has had good reasons for this

mr. James: Possibly, but not in this instance The learned counsel proceeded with his examination and produced the original account alluded to, containing several items for riding-habits,

She admitted that some of these were for her, others were not.
Mr. James: Did not Mr\_Chetwynd sometimes expostulate with

Mr. James: Did not Mr Chetwynd sometimes expostulate with you on your extravagance?

Mrs Chetwynd: He has made remarks of that sort.

Mr. James: Has he not often blamed you for extravagance?

Mrs. Chetwynd: Since I left him; not often before.

Mr. James: Not often; but sometimes. Has he not forbidden you to get things in his name?

Mrs. Chetwynd: I think he said something of that sort; what it was I cannot really remember, nor when it was. I think not long before I left, which was in January, 1864. She went on, in answer to other questions, to state that these bills were made out in her name, and received and paid by her.

Mr. James: I am afraid you did not keep very accurate accounts? Mrs. Chetwynd: I am afraid I did not.

Mr. Chetwynd: I am afraid I did not.

Mr. Chetwynd was called as a witness, in his own defence, and examined at some length. He paid, he said, the expenses of the establishment; but he made his wife no allowance, as she had an income of her own, not only that she had mentioned, but £56 ayear more, of which he said he did not know until recently. Before 1862 he had spoken to her about her expenses, and it was, he said, the beginning of their "quarrels". These complaints, he said, began, indeed, as early as the year 1860 or 1861. Bills came in, and he found she was getting into debt, and he was very acgry about it, and told her that he would not be accountable for the debts she incurred. This concurred constantly when the bills came in at Christens or Midsummer. This continued until the time she went away in 1864. A manuals were then sent in and claims were

Mr Karolake objected that not only his client, the p'aintif, but the wife herself had no knowledge of these claims, and had in vain applied for information about them.

The Lord Chief Justice said it was competent to the defendant to prove that at the time these things were ordered his wife had abundance of such things, for undoubtedly if she had she could not buy more on oredit, but the evidence must be of actual supplies of such goods prior to, not after, the commencement of this account. The mere fact of bills being sent afterwards was not enough.

Mr. Chetwynd was then examined as to what his wife had said about his expressing a wish that she should have such a dress as that ordered, which he utterly denied, and he also denied that he had seen the dresses. Being asked if he know how many crasses his wife had, he awswered bluntly, "One for every day in the year, I should say." (Laughter.) He cenied what his wire had raid as to his admiring one of the dresses, and he declared that he had no idea that she was contracting any debt with the plaintiff. He admitted the receipt of the 500l from bis wife, but denied the receipt of any other moneys from her, though she had given him moneys which he had returned to her.

In cross-examination, Mr. Chetwynd was asked as to a notice issued by him in May, 1864 his wife having left in January:—

"Take notice, that I will not be answerable for the debre of my wife, Blanche Chetwynd, daught rof the Hon. and Rev. G. Talbot, and nice of Lord Shrewsbury, she having left her home, her husband, and her family, and living in Wimpole-screet."

He samtled that this was in May, but said be had given an earlier notice in February. He was asked if this earlier notice was not alter proceedings by his wife in the Divorce Court had been threstened or apprehended; and he denied it, and declared that he had no ides of the cause of his wile going away or that she was about to institute proceedings in intended that he had a life interest under the settlement; that Longdon Hall belonged to him

The Lord Chief Justice said the findings of the jury amounted to a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount, which verdict was accordingly entered without any reservation.

BEVOLT AT THE MONASTERY OF ST. BENEDIOT.

BEVOLT AT THE MONASTERY OF ST. BENEDIOT.

The Norfolk Ness gives very ample details of the proceedings which have taken place amongst the Benediction monks during the absence of Father I gantism in London, which he wisted for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions towards the new chapel about to be created in connection with the monastery. From the statement given in that journal we extract the following particulars:—

"The brethren connected with the monastery. From the statement given in that journal we extract the following particulars:—

"The brethren connected with the monastery. From the statement given in that journal we extract the following particulars:—

"The brethren connected with the monastery. From the statement given in that journal we extract the following particulars:—

"The brethren connected with the monastery complaint that he has necessary and that the superior ought to have been regalarly choice by them, whereas it was by his own act that he placed himself at their head; and in further justification of the proceedings which they have now taken, the brothren slege that ignations have been fasting upon two meals per day—and those of the mass scanty description—the Superior has been living luxionally, and partaking of meat two or three times daily, notwithstanding, that meat is positively forbidden by one of the Benediciter rules. It seems strange (the brethren easy) that, although ignation should be constantly receiving visitors and cheorfully conversing in his ownrown with young people, he should be so strict in enforcing the 'rule of silence' as to impose upon a poor monk who happened to speak to his neighbour the punishment of kneeling three hours on the cold, damp grass in the early morning, in addition to repaining the Paalter; and that he should be so favourable to man—worship as to have introduced a most alaylah kind of homage, enjoining his associates of the order never to pass him without making a prosension of the brethren who keep the propose of lecting in the consistery. He had b

not open to him he should enter by force with a body of police men

"Such was the state of affairs up to Sunday, when the monastery chapel was the scene of most disgraceful proceedings on the part of an excited mob. The congregation principally consisted of members of the third order, who were favourable to Ignatius, and opposed to the course which had been taken by the monks in his absence. The service was continually interrupted by lewd and irreverent observations, and at the conclusion some of the most excited of the mb went so far as to attempt personal violence to the brethren. Brother Maurus told them, in the course of his sermon, that if they would wait patiently and defect their judgment, they would hear a correct statement of the affair: that shams were detestable to honest men and Englishmen; that of all shams the most detestable was a sham monk; and that they who had been left in the monastery were determined not to be shams. All remonstrance failed to appease the excitement of the nob, and whilst the brethren were endeavouring to get them out of the church a large stone was thrown at the preacher.

"On Tuesday evening affairs assumed a totally different phase, the monastery being taken possession of by three bailiffs, who entered in order to distrain upon the furniture and effects, at the suit of the owner of the premises. The arrears of rent amounted to about £60, and it is stated that the landlord was indued to take this legal remedy in consequence of the rebellium which had recently occurred, and which, be thought would read in the best-ling up if the order. Soon after the efficers entered they went into the upper rooms for the purpose of taking an inventory of the farniture, &2, telling the monks that their services would in no way be interrupted. In the meantime the brethren were in the monastery chapel, busily engaged in dismantling the slar of its gorgoous decorations, and removing the pictures and crucifixes from the walls. The immense labour which Ignatius and his adherents had previously spent in decorating the places and dapting it to the purposes of a modern monastery did not appear to have any weight whatever with the excited menks, who in a few minutes demolished what had taken months to produce. The chapel is now totally destitute of ornamental effects, and the only vestiges of the monastic order which remain are a few benquest of fased flowers, a broken crucifix, which hangs on the reading-desk, and a large box which the brethren had previously used as an altar-table, but which is now with ut its magnificent covering.

"Not withstanding the part which it is alleged the Rivy Mr. Oussley took in the above recorded proceedings, it is stated that he visited Father Ignatius:—

"Not withstanding the part which it is alleged the Rivy Mr. Oussley took in the above recorded proceedings, it is stated that he visited Father Ignatius:—

"Not withstanding the part which it is alleged the Rivy Mr. Oussley took in the safety of the same day, Brother Mauru addressed the following extraordinary letter from the monastery to Father Ignatius:—

"By. Bir.—In the name of honesty decense, and religiou, I am forc

taken it up. You will be stained for ever it you do not act as a man.

"Rev J. L. Lyre."

"Wednesday passed off quietly, the mocks keeping close within the walls of the building all the day. On Thursday at noon Ignatus returned to Norwich, having been prevented from deing so earlier by his lecturing engagements in London. He arrived while Brothers Maurus and Stanislaus were in attendance upon the magistrates at the Guilhall, and, taking advantage of their absence, as they alleged, looked them out, and refused them admission, even for the temporary purpose of removing certain private property which belongs to them. The last heard of them late on Thursday evening was that they were wandering about the city in thir monasting garb, and applying at one hotel after another without fielding one that would take them in. At a still later hour it was discovered that, after all their professions of abhorence at Ignatius's tyranny, all except Brother Maurus were once more submissive, and were humbly doing penance for their offerers!"

THE GREAT POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.

humbly doing penace for their offerore?!

THE GREAT POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.

THE man who is obarged with having committed the frauds on the Nether-Stowey Post office, in Somersctenire, was, on Fri av, brought up at Dublin Henry Norrie, dains John Ricardo, which Henrico Hamilton, alius J. Henry, alius John Vanderstein, henricon Hamilton, alius J. Henry, alius John Vanderstein, henricant in the American navy, New York, thirty-six years of age; and William Harris, Loudou, professor of languages, thirty-two years of age, were brought up in the Dublin Polico-court, charged with having in their possession, at Malahide, county Dublin, on the 29th of June, 1865, £25 9s, a cheque on the Union Bank of Loudon for £500, four valuable gold finger rings, a ring oase, a gold watch and chain, four pieces of silk for dresses, one piece of black silk vivet, eighteen new shirts, one French shawl, six pairs of new coloured drawers, ix silk pocket bandberchiefs, three silk scarfs, six pairs of new kid gloves, six silk neckties, two dozen shirt collars, twelve prirs of socks, one trunk, one leather portmantean, one leather hat case, two books sonttining 191 blank post-office money order cheques, a grey woollen soarf, a stamp for stamping nuncy orders, with the post mark of "Nether Stowey" post-effice on it, some type, a bottle of marking ink, and a green silk umbrella, for which they failed to account satisfactorily, and which they are spepored to have stolen or felouiously obtained. The prisoners were arrested at the village of Malahide, nine miles from Dublin, mentioned to the magistrates that the prisoner horris, who had taken the name of "Captain immitten," passed to the houses of Messes Todd, Burns, and Co., and Messes. Marsh and Co., Dublin firms of respectability, post-office money orders for 10th cash, purporting to have been issued by the money-order office of Nether-Stowey, under Bridae-water. On the 12th May lest a person had gone (he said) to the post-office money orders were issued by a person named John Henry Wilson, alia

HAT VENTILATION.—During the present hot weather, as y method by which the hat may be ventilated deserves the viewes to consideration. Mr. John Carter, of 14, London-street, Fenchurch-street, has patented what he calls a "Duplex Shatt Ventilator," which is easily and readily attached to the hat, and answers the desired purpose most admirably.

THE PLEASURES AND ADVANTAGE FISHING IN THE NOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PENNY ILLUSTRA Fig.—As an outraged individual, as a fathe test against the barbarities of salmon fishing in this free country. I have written to the Tis and therefore I draw to you, hoping that the by the fafamous delusion will deter others, corpulent tendencies, from listening to the vil of northern friends. Nor let it be denied the



on the subject of this communication, for wh practice to fish the great River Thames, an three barbel at Richmond, all at one sitting tion as a sportsman needs no vindication. The vause of all the miseries I have under Humphrey Davy's "Salmonia" M'Pavish, suaded me to peruse the wicked book. No svirid descriptions of old gents hauling up mon price, 2s per lb) by the score, in an elegant maintaining an agreeable conversation on



while, then my heated imagination put the q and do likewise?" The tempter, Meravish, whispered, "Come north, my boy, with me, end of sport." I listened, and was lost. I fortune in taokle, in rods tall as the palms salmost big enough to dine off Indeed, in who said it was "the thing," I even garnished a few of these brutes, and one of them near that was a trifle; I was prepared for a little after a terrible journey of fifteen hours in



habited country, we arrived on the banks of the Thames, my courage began to fail; but adjusted his rod, line, &c, stepped into the manner, and commenced vigorously whipp tions with a line of infinite length, the ques—"Oan this be plessure?" However, M'Tavish—"By Jove, just rose a regular spirit; and having at lest got all my app menord proceedings with east 1. Cast ? Cast 8 was made in a rage, and the consequence.



that of a cart-whip, and, lo! my beautiful either took life and file wawsy, or, preferring tion to drowning, exploded and left not at the with some awe and infinite trouble, I made cat 4. involving a dreadful single other veg stables, and followed by intense d

Boscomta,

Olite head,

In front of gambols—give
further on is be the wile of Bown

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"ye

avoisty of the man as,

avoisty on the man as

BY THE BEASIDE, BOI BOURNERMOUTH is what we may style a upon the hill-side, and dothing the fir plane a tumerous deteched buildings—Her mock Golhio to style. Occasionally is style are combined in the same buildings—Is at lees are combined in the same building knows what we mean—those little broad a but of gaden-ground, lock at a distributor or granels. When, the mids! putch if gaden-ground, lock at a distributor y ornamous. When, to wever chimnery have gradely and them is y have gradelingly sintated among to flowers. Here are no terroca, like a buildings and ministed among of a new with gradelined access like equire drawn cuita line, as at Brighton extensive and escouded pleasure-groundstensive and seconded pleasure-groundstensive with maintaily enough

Line of which half a score of ruddy-laced children are at their gampols—give life and asimatical to the score. Some situation of the score of carter on is Stourfield House, where the Conness of Strahmore, frate, one of the most singular in the annuls of criminal jurispurtation of the most singular in the annuls of criminal jurispurdence—passed the last year of her eventual life away from the evoke the law a protection. If the vision bands his steps in the evoke the law a protection. If the vision bands his steps in the chines more or less varied in character, the most pipturaged of chines more or less varied in character, the most pipturaged of white; "this chine experted in character, it has of its principle in the fact of the character of the chines of the chi

place furnishes, and to gear for a white on the forest expanse or sea, which lies greed out before him. The cilfs, on either hand, though motify of sand and clay, are bold and waried in form, and shought motify of sand and clay, are bold and waried in form, and grandeur. The bright colours of the strate sirikingly contrast with the bringing green tone of the cocan and the somire time of the pine words and motoriand that cololes their semmint. Eastwards, the eye takes in Sacombe and Christoburch Read, the holgits of the New Forest, and Hurst and Roibssy Oastle, while further one it encounters the bold bandhand of the lies of Wight. Westward, it ights upon the woods and turret of Branksome Tower, then Brankses, Oastle sand addition, and distance, the hills and has of Purbost, Oord Oastle being distinguishable in thair mider. Beyond these again, are seen Bwange, Peveril Point, and Dnifstone Bay and Head.

The walls along the sands are of great interest and besuty.

A man in off in the direction of Ohristoburch, in Bostombe Chine, one side of which is formed of wild sand hills, with pointed rises in cround alones thickly covered with brake and bashb, while in the bed of the ravine a tiny stream frisks and ospera along. On the summit of the alopse are the grammer-bouse and woods of

BY THE BEABINE, BOUNEXMOUTH.

BOURNEMOUTH is what we may style a village of villas. Ferch upon the hill-side, and dotting the fir plantations in every directly are tumerous deteched brildings—Islian, Swiss Elisabethan, mook Gohibi in style. Occasionally two and even more of the styles are combined in the same builaing; still, what is common exiled the Italian, is by far the prevailing character. The reaknows what we mean—those little bouses with whistened walls a size rocks, which, stude in the midsi of a small shrubbery o pach if gaden-ground locks a distance of a alliahe world like which chance, you find them by no means contempible habitations, may have specific as and inverser, you come for view the closer, you find them by no means contempible habitations may have specific and lipt as a Englature of a Leonards—long required frayer or it hinds, as a Englature or El Leonards—long required frayers and seed uded planter—grounds, which, thickly plan attender will and the farre rays of the midday sun.

The visitor wall and the farre rays of the midday sun.

THE PLEASURES AND ADVANTAGES OF SALMON FISHING IN THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WERKLY NAWS Fig.—As an outraged individual, as a father and a Briton, I protest against the barbardies of salmon fishing being countenanced in this free country. I have written to the Times for redress in vain, and therefore I draw to you, hoping that the narrative of a suffare by the finfamous delusion will deter others, specially gentlemen of corpulent tendencies, from listening to the vile seductive invitations of northern friends. Nor let it be denied that I am an authority



on the subject of this communication, for when I state that it is my practice to fish the great River Thames, and that I once caught three barbel at Riohmond, all at one sitting in a punt, my reputation as a sport-man needs no vindication.

The sause of all the miseries I have undergone originated in Sir Humphrey Davy's "Salmonia" M'Tavish, once my friend, persuaded me to peruse the wioked book. No sconer did I reed those vivid descriptions of old gents bauling up monstrous salmon (easiest price, 2s per lb) by the score, in an elegant and off-hand fashion, maintaining an agreeable conversation on things in general the



while, than my heated imagination put the question, "Why not go and do likewise?" The tempter, M'Tavish, was at my elbow; he whispered, "Come north, my boy, with me, and I will give you no end of sport." I listened, and was lost. I mady invested a small fortune in tackle, in rods tall as the paims in the desert, and fles, almost big enough to dine off Indeed, in imitation of M'Tavish, whosaidit was "the thing," I even garnished my capround about with a few of these brutes, and one of them nearly hooked out my eyes; that was a trifle; I was prepared for a little danger. And when, after a terrible journey of lifteen hours into a barren and unin-



habited country, we arrived on the banks of a river, not at all like the Thames, my courage began to fail; but when M'Tavish, having adjusted his rod, line, &c., stepped into the water in a quiet, insane manner, and commenced vigorously whipping away in all directions with a line of infinite length, the question forced itself on me.—"Oan this be pleasure?" However, an exclamation from M'Tavish—"By Jove, just rose a regular whale! "—revived my spirit; and having at lest got all my apparatus in order. I commenced proceedings with east 1. Cast 2 was not satisfactory Cast 8 was made in a rage, and the consequence was a crack like



that of a cart-whip, and, lo! my beautiful scarlet and yellow fly either took life and fie w away, or, preferring spontaneous combustion to drowning, exploded and left no: a tale behind.

With some awe and infinite trouble, I re-equipped my line, and made cart 4. Involving a dreadful single combat with trees and other vegetables, and followed by intense depression of spirits.



length an iidea, struck me—"If I) was only in the water like M'Tavish, I might eatch hatsfull." The thought revived me. A vigorous pull freed my line from all entanglement—that is, I broke it. I quickly substituted another; and, animated by a stern resolve to de or die, I planged into the rushing waters. And when I had recovered from the dreadful shock, my courage was rewarded.—I caught a beauty. Re-animated, I now flogged away with might and main, till my hands were blistered, and my arms almost discolated; for six mortal hours did I wrettle, now stuck fast in the mud presently in danger of being carried eff by torrents, till, panting and wretched, I was about to abandon myself to rest, when, suddenly, a mighty jerk nearly pulled me headlong into the depths; by re-



sction I fell on my back, while my rod bent double, my reel spun round with a lond whir, and I had indistinct visions of a monstrons fish, apparently at least ten feet long, jumping up and down in the water with a terrible noise. My first fear was lest it should come at and bite me, so I scrambled on to the bank, a fill holding on to the rad with a imirable courage. And then commenced a fearful scene. First, the fish rau me a clear half mile at full speed; then he ran me back again; then he ran me over rocks, pitfalls, thoras, nattles, and at last fano a deep rool, where no doubt he would scen have settled me, but for Mr Tavish, who luckly came up at the moment, and while hauling us both out, demanded, with a fiendish grip, sole right and title to be called captor of the fish. When safely on the





to my eyes I never saw such a beauty. In vain I remonstrated with them; in vain I pointed out that if my prize was unclean, it was the more reason why he should not be left in the river; the brutes would not listen—they yelled a borrible jargon in my ear—out of which I could only understand that I was liable to the laws



of their savage country to a fabulous amount for every pound my salmon weighed. I finelly compromised this wretched day's "sport" by tendering a £10 note, which these wretches (calling themselves beliffs, too!) took grumblingly. I was now convinced that salmon fishing was a monstrous humbug; made for the nearest



railway; and without again meeting that unfortuna's M'Tavish, sought in Hoxton the solsce of sympathising friends from the crueities of mere Scandinavians.

Now, sir, is my case a hard one or is it not? Is salmon fishing an impatition or is it not? Awaiting your reply,

I am, &2.,

Paul Puffy.

Hoxton, July, 1865

THE RECENT TOULON EXPERIMENTS.



in this new department of military engineering, that hereafter, in all plans for coast, harbeur, and river defencer, and in all works for the protection of cities and inhabited places, whether against attack by armies on land or by ships affoat, the electrical torpedo will probably play a most important part. Not enly will it modify and strengthen existing plans, enly will it moonly sate strengthen existing place, but it will greatly reduce the expense of future systems. Against its tremendous force, the strongest ironolads and the heaviest ironolads and ironolads are ironolads and ironolads and ironolads and ironolads and ironolads are ironolads are ironolads are ironolads and ironolads are gues will avail little in an attack. The destruction of an entire fleet may beeffected by it within tea minutes, and at a distance of ten miles, where the enemy

are powerless to injure. By land, too, its destructive effects are equally available for beilfung the attempts of an invader. A city, for instance, may be made quite sele from the approach of hostile armies by one or more girdies of pits and mines, placed at distances beyond the range of an invader's gangs, and charged with the means of inevitable death to his troops should they venture near the guarded bot invisible circle.

An experiment recently made at Toulou by the French Government has afford some masure of the destructive force which lies stored up at command in the electrical torpede. With a charge of little more than 10015, of gunpowder, a vessel 150 feet long, and impossible in a supplier of the power of the destructive force which lies the stored up at command in the electrical torpede. With a charge of little more than 10015, of gunpowder, a vessel 150 feet long, and impossed in a supplier of the supp

## VOLUNTEER FIELD-DAY AT WOOLWICH.

VOLUNTEER FIELD-DAY AT WOOLWICH.

On Saturday, a grand field-day of several London volunteer regiments took place on Woolwich-common, under the command of Mejor-Genoral E. C. Warde, C.B., commandant of the garrison, with the regular troops, and a large force of artillery, in the presence of many thousands of spectators.

The London regiments were the City of London Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Warde; the South Middlesex, under command of Major Atherley (Lord Ranelagh having command of a brigade); the 10th Middlesex (St. George's Rifles), under Colonel Lindsay; the 20th Middlesex, under command of Lieutenant-Oolonel Brigge, assisted by Captain and Adjutant Hotham; the Queen's (Westminster), under command of Earl Grosvenor and Lord Geralt Fitzgerald, lieutenant-colonels of the First and Second Battslions; the inns of Court, under command of Lieutenant-Oolonel Berjeant, C.B.; and the 2ad and 8th Tower Hamlets. In the aggregate about 8,000 men of all ranks.

After marching past, which was accomplished in excellent style, the volunteers closely approaching to the steadiness of the regulars, the force was formed into two divisions, the attacking and defending.

ing.
The attacking force was formed in line of contiguous quarter distance columns right in front, with their rear resting on the fence in front of the Ha-Ha, with artillery on either fishs, and horse artillery and cavalry in reserve. The defending force marched straight up the hill to the top of the common, and having been formed up in a line of contiguous quarter distance columns right in front, with their rear resting on the Hut stable, and the artillery on either flash, the contest opened.

front, with their rear resting on the Hut stable, and the artillery on either flank, the contest opened.

After advancing from the right in eahelon, and performing other man convex, the front line advanced under cover of skirmlahers to take the position on the west of the hill, and the enemy having retake the position on the west of the hill, and the enemy having retake the position on the seame eccupied by the first line. To check the advancing force the delenders threw out skirmlahers, and ultimately retired by alternate battalions from its left, each battalion debouching in succession by the Dover-road, and the whole force taking up a new position, with its right resting on the church, on the top of Shooter's hill. The defending force having retreated, the field-day was brought to a close most successfully by the whole force being formed up on the common in parade order. On being dismissed the various corps marched off the ground, and the London regiments returned to town by railway.

A WAIGHFUL SIGNALMAN—John Boaler, a platelayer on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, was charged the other day, at Worksop, with having neglected to exhibit certain flags or signals on the railway, thereby endangering the lives of passengers. Joseph Taylor, an inspector of the line, proved that the prisoner was sent to signal an approaching trip train from Manchester, the rails at the time being under repairs. William Thornton, the driver of the train, deposed to seeing the prisoner lying down on the rails, apparently asleep. He blew his whitsle for a number of yards, and did not succeed in rousing him until within a very short distance of where he lay. The signal was then given

down on the rails, appetently street. The signal was then given number of yards, and did not succeed in rousing him until within a very short distance of where he lay. The signal was then given and the engine reversed, and a most serious accident prevented Prisoner was fined in the mitigated penalty of 30 s. and costs.

\*\*RCIANTIFIC AMUSHMENTS AND PRISENTS.\*\*—We recommend our readers who require any Electrical, Galvanic Onomical and other apparatus to apply to W. Faulkner, operative chomist, 40. Endell-street Long Acre, W.O., on same side as the Batha. The newly invented Magneto-Electric Coid, which requires neither acid nor butstry, and is both useful for amneements, and particularly recommended in all cases of disease where Galvanism is useful, is solid at \$2 to 5 to 1 it is vary portable and is fitted in a neat managany case. Other Coils with Estery and Handles, complete from 17 s. 6 to 50 s. The San Light or Magnesium wire, manufactured by W. Faulkner, possesses musuals brilliancy. It is sold at 24 and 31 per 10 s, sent free by post on receipt of a stamped envelope. A large assortions of second hand Camera Lenses, Maglo Lamterns, and Electrical Apparatus and Briteries of every description. The greatest avoity of the day is the Central gas Itseam Edgine, made of glass. It is prettily fitted up as an orna usen; it is filled with per rume or water, and heat being applied, it works with g-eat rapidity, and diffuses its perfume in any place, price 2s. 6d. or packed 3s. 6d.—[Advertise-quest.]

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1 Sam. 13; 1 Thes. 1. 1 Sam. 12; Luke 21.

HOTES OF THE WEEK.

§ 14th.—St. Swithin's Evo. Formerly religious coremonies took place on this night; also superstitious gatherings.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.— THE PENNY LLUSTRATED WESKLY NEWS and RETNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER SOUL POST-free to any part of the United Kingdom for three penny postage stamps. Persons wishing to subscribe for a quarter, so as to receive the two newspapers through the post, may remit a subscription of 3s. 3d. to Mr. John Dick., at the Office 31s Strand

remit a subscription of 3s. 3d. to Mr. John Drew, at the Office 313 Strand
PUBLISHING DEFARTMENT.—All letters to be addressed to Mr. John Drew 705L18HING DEFARTMENT.—All letters to be addressed to Mr. John Drew 313, Strand. Persons unable to procure the Print ILLUSTRATE WEEKLY NEWS from newswendors, or agents, may forward the amount for a singe number, or for a term of subscription, by money order, payable to Mr. Droks, so as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter's Subscription is 2s. 2d. for the Stampe Edition. It is particularly requested that Subscribers will send their address in full to prevent miscarriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be indicated by the journal being sent in a blue wrapper. Roccept stamps cannot be received in payment of a subscription to this journal.

\*\*Ourrespondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themsolves.

R.A. The Queen's state coson was designed by Sir William Chambers, R.A., and the model executed by a Dauish artist named Laurence Anderson Holms. The original bill for the building, trappings, &c., was £3,000; but on being taxed, was reduced to £7,528 4a. 3§ 1. F. H.—The drama in which an eatire sinking of the stage was introduced bore the title of "The Black Hand," and was produced at the Adelphi Theastre under the management of Mir. Yates, in Jostobar, 1814.

D.G.—The last heads exhibited on the iron poles of Temple Bar were those of Townley and Fletcher, the conspirators. They were set up in 1746, and remained there until 1772.

W. D.—The present Lyceum Theatre opened Monday, July 14th, 1834.

The pleces on the occasion were "The Yeoman's Daughter," "Call Again To-morrow," and "Amaleurs and Actors."

A STUDERT—The cipthongs a sad & like many other anomalies in modern languages, are of no particular use, except to true the history and origin of the words to which they belong. But it requires great authority to change them. Even Dr. Johnson's recommendation of the abolition of the a has not been attended to. The a in Promix comes from a in Greek.

of the & has not been attended to. The & in Promix comes from of in Greek.

PHILO-DRAMATIOUS.—The author of a dramatic production is entitled to receive fees for its performance at proviscial theatres.

G. K. W.—Send us your address, and we will recommend you a respectable Loudon sol citor who practises in the Divorce Court. The case ought not to cost more than about thirty pounds.

ARLINE.—Mins Louiss Pyno made her first appearance in London at the Princess's Theatre.

A PARKE.—The symptoms of iddey in an infant can scarcely be discernible, even to the most experienced eye—not even to the phrenologist, nuless it be accompanied by a very gross malformation.

Hamler.—Yes; Mr. Fechter is an Englishman by birth.

ELIZA.—The planforthe was invented by Zampi, a German, about 1766. It was first made in London.

JENNY T.—Madame Catalani died in 1849.

### THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS. SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABBOAD.

Ir is probable that in the impending elections next week fewer candidates will get their seats without a contest than on any similar occasion since the passing of the Reform Bill. In almost every constituency there is a fight, the Tories being at tals time unusually pugnacious. We can neither deprecate the disposition nor blame those who display it. If the Torics are right the Liberals are wrong, and it then becomes a matter of public importance that they should be defeated and deprived of power to injure the country. On the other hand, if the policy of the Liberal Government during the last six years has been a source of boundthe duty of those who acknow ess advantage to the nation, it is ledge that fact to exert themselves to remove every obstacle to the fallest development of the same course of action. So far, therefore from regretting, we should rejoice over every contest which fairly brings out the opposition of Liberal and Tory principles. But there is a kind of warfare, of which each day is bringing new instances, which is neither straightforward in itself nor capable of becoming of public advantage. There is a class of candidates who are too sensible of the impression which the measures of a Liberal Government have made on the public mind to think it safe to avow themselves followers of Mr. Disraeli, who nevertheless want to get seats in which they may assist the obstructive party to the best of their ability. The favourite device of these gentlemen is to announce themselves to constituencies as "Liberal Conservatives." Liberal Conservatism is a name to conjure with, and it is nothing

nore. It is heard at election times, and only then. There is no Liberal Conservative party in parliament, and those who have been elected under that denomination obey as naturally and easily as others the impulses of the Tory Opposition to which they truly belong. This desire to assume the name of Liberaliam is a tribute to the present Liberal Administration, as hypocrisy is a tribute to virtue. Only that is counterfeited which is esteemed. But there is no reason for putting up with counterleits when the genuine article is to be had. If the Conservative opponents of the Government are ashamed of the illibe. ality of their body, there are more henourable ways of acknowledging the fault than that of pretending a title to the qualities of the Administration. But it is not only by assuming a false name that these Liberal Conservatives attempt to impose on the public. They have the audacity to pretend to adopt those liberal measures which were carried against their opposition, and upon which success has placed its broad seal. Their liberality consists in a fussy acquiescence in measures which they were unable to resist: their conservatism, in denouncing measures of the same order which yet remain to be carried as revolutionary and dangerous. They cannot but acknowledge that the nation is prosperous and satisfied, and yet would have us stop short in the policy which has made it so. But the issue to be decided during the next week or two is not to be disguised or complicated for the convenience of men who have not courage to stand by their opinions. The vote which every elector will soon be called on to give ought to be asked for in a plain, business-like manner. It matters little what opinions a candidate may profess as to measures which are beyond recal: it matters little to the City of London that Mr. Lyall approves of the free-trade measures which he opposed in parliament. But it matters a great deal for what purpose he wishes to enter the next parliament. When the candidate is transformed into the member and enters the House of Commons, he does so either to oppose or promote Liberal measures, and to strengthen one or other of two parties which are divided by deep-seated differences of spirit and conviction. It is only in and by combination that legislation is advanced or impeded, and every elector should satisfy himself as to the side on which his candidate will be found. No fancifal distinctions of profession will deceive the intelligent voter.

JULY 8, 1865.

THE debate of Morday night will be memorable in parliamentary history. Not often has it failen to the lot of the House of Commons to sit in judgment on the conduct and character of one so highly placed, and to deliver a decision carrying with it such momentous onsequences. The charges against Lord Melville at the beginning of this century, and those relating to the administration of the army by the Duke of York, are the only similar inquiries in which the egiclature of this country has been engaged during the memory of living men. No wonder, then, that the last hours of an expiring parliament should be filled with a kind of spasmodic vitality. The candle has for a moment flared up in the socket before it is extinguished. The excitement of Monday was as great as if the fate of the Government or the parliament depended on the issue of the debate, as if resignation or dissolution was the alternative that must follow the vote of the house. Members, recalled from the country or detained in town by the urgent remonstrances of their party, attended the house on Monday night to witness or take part in one of the most important debates of the parliament. On whichever side they might be, whatever vote their conscience or their party ties might induce them to give, there could, we presume, be only one feeling in their minds-that of regret that they should be called upon to decide in such a cause The discredit of a Lord Chancellor is a reproach to the nation at large. The office represents, to the popular intelligence, all that is most elevated in dignity and power. The first officer of State, the president of the House of Lords, the keeper of the Queen's conscience, the head of the judicial system of the country, the nominator of judges, great and small, the largest dispenser of Church patronage, is a man raised so incomparably above his fellows that no failing of his can be unimportant, and to prove him a delinquent is to brand the country through one of its most conspicuous representatives. The result of the debate is that a grave vote of censure has been passed on the Lord Chancellor. The amendment of Mr. Bouverle, which, except on one point, hardly differed from that of Mr. Hunt, was carried without a division, and the most exalted person in the Government is reproved by a vote originating with one of its own supporters.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF A TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.—
A Cork newspaper has the following:—Some weeks ago a very tast gentleman made his appearance in this city. Who he was, or whence he came, none knew, nor troubled themselves about. Having a pleatiful supply of money, a gentlemanly addices, and its of assurance, he quickly found his way into the best circler. He succeeded in ingratiating himself with every person with whom he came in contact, and so far had he got into the good graces of some of the leading families in this part of the country that his acquain ance was looked on by them as a great acquisition. He was an excellent horseman and a crack at billiards, a thorough sportsman, and altogether a very desirable person to know, and a universal favourite with the ladies. As an instance of the esteem in which this distinguished character was held may be mentioned the fact that he was one of the favoured few who were permitted to ride en horseback into and through the raceourse at Youghal. A few days ago he was presented by a well-known sporting gentleman in Muskerry with a very nandsome and expensive subver-mounted whip. But his brilliant career in Cork has been suddenly brought to a close, for Detective Darson introduced himself to him yesterday morning, and informed him that he had had an eye on his movements, and that, as he had failed to report himself to the police at the periods named in his ticket-of-leave, he had forfeited his privilege of being at large, and should accompany him (Carson) to the police-station. He begged the constable not to expose him, but to allow him to go in a car to me police-station. To this the constable agreed. They had not, and were generally a convenient place, the "gentleman" jumped out and vanished, leaving no trace behind. He had just purchased and paid for four horses at Mr. Dyer's, but since his interview with the detective he has not called to take them away, and they are still at Mr. Dyer's stables. He name, it appears, is Houla-EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF A TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. purchased and paid for four norses at Mr. Dyer's, but since his interview with the detective he has not called to take them away, and they are still at Mr. Dyer's stables. His name, it appears, is Houlann, and he was sentenced some time ago to three years' penal servitude for the larceny of a large sum of money, the possession of which, it is balleved, has enabled him to "cut the dash" he has been doing here.

been doing here.

EXCHARGOS: EXCHARGOS! FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINESS for every house, are the simplest, obsepset, and best; doing every aresty of botto-side and landy work in a superior manner. Lists free. Virtun and Shano, 143, Holbern Bars, London. Manufactory, Ipswish....

JULY 8, 1865.]

## THE PRACTICAL GARDENE

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE W GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE W
FLOWER GARDEN.—The up dablias as they advance,
all buds likely to produce inferior flowers. Bud rose,
weather. Propagate double-flowering perennials, and
herbaceous plants, by cuttings. Gather the seed-pot
and polyanthuses as they ripen. Look over beds frekeep the young shoots of verbens, petunias, &c, nearFRUIT GARDEN.—Plant out the main crops of celery
and plant brecodi, cauliflower, cabbage and winter greherbs for drying. So w lettuce and radiables for success
up growing crops, and keep clear from weeds. If the
pears or broad beans, out off the parts infested. Top
of pear, and give the roots plenty of liquid manure
onions, sow main crop of onions for winter nee, and t

sowings.
FRUIT GARDEN —Protect cherry trees, currants, & birds. Thin out gross shoots of gooreberries, to admit light. Clear rappearies from straggling suckers. Etention to strawberries.

ST. PETER'S DAY IN ROME.

ST. PETER'S DAY IN ROME.

St. Peter's Day, one of the greatest festivals of the I lace, and the peasantry of the bills, is seldom witnesse wisitors, who hurry away to Piorene or Naples immediate remonies of the Holy Week and the festivities of page 57 we give an engraving of St. Peter's on St. Irom a painting by Mr. Haghe.

Near the centre of the picture, beneath the Dome, chine or Pavilton, forming the high altar, at which is but the Pope himself. It is hid to be erected over the where the Apostle Peter was buried, though Protestan there is no reliable evidence of St. Peter's ever having I This altar, magnificent from its materials and dime from its design or execution, which are also of grandithough full of faults, was designed by Bernini. It is to the top of the cross. The brouze of which it is ow which was forn from the Pantheon, weighs several gold with which it is entirely gilt cost 210,000 france, sterling.

gold with which it is entirely guit cost 210,000 france, sterling.
Beyond is the bronze structure containing the chair This structure is supported on colossal figures, and by Bernini, by order of Alexander VII.

On the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul the great of the cathedral are thrown open, and evening mass performed by the Pope in person. There is also a cet the Benediction of the Veils. But the great attraction of St. Peter, which, like the cathedral, is dressed up slon; the dress being a full papal costume of the presiders and all, complete. tiara and all, complete.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN I

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN I MED WAY.

In accordance with the arrangements previously made tire length of the Atlantic telegraph cable should be away on board the Great Eastern before Midsummer? ment of the whole was successfully completed on the and the Great Eastern left her moorings at Salting Chatham, for the Nore, where she will remain before to Valencia, to commence the undertaking in which amount of interest is taken. Steam was got up on both hour on the moraing, and not with standing that the the Great Eastern has 100 been brought into use fellower than twelve months the engines worked with speed and regularity, while they were stopped and stream of the twelve in the afternoon the order starting the Great Eastern, and she immediately count sown the Ciannel towards Garrison Point and that this time her draught of water was tairty-four fet this circumstance, together with the fact that she whe moored stem and stem to prevent her swinging a grounding, which rendered it necessary that she shout to anchorage in deeper water. The spot according her was one about five miles below the Nore Ligh would be a depth of at least seven fathoms at low tid. On the Great Eastern passing the various weighed bout clears. On board the Formidable, 84, Vice-Admiral Sir C. Talbot, commander-in-chief, 84, Vice

panying its steamers, with three private steamers, standing about half a mile in advance to show the w. At a few minutes after two, the anchorage gro. Nore and the Mouse lights was reached, and the brought up, the whole of the operations connected with from her old to her new anchorage having been to

A Boston Tradeby.—The American papers con a shocking outrage and double murder, near Bostoback. It appears that a young lady, name I leave fourteen, and her brother, twelve years of age, wood, in Roxbury, to gather wild flowers and evitume afterwards the bodies of both were found. Thoutraged, and both children had been murdered arrested as having been concerned in the deed, befor the delection of the nurderer or murderers. Thived with their parents in Boston, and when Medit he and fate of her only children she swoone reason.

A WAIF.—A curious incident which occurred las A WAIF.—A curious incident which occurred las park explains the reason why human hair has risely two or three years upwards of 100 per ceak in the Tnesday last, about 1.30 p.m., a young gentleman slowly through the crowd of equestrians, holding end of his came a chiquen as the seneral heavy lumps nically called, with which the young laries of delight in decerating the napes of their necks. Learer rode along, looking lequiringly around his suggestive to observe the almost involuntary man least two-thirds of the alarmed young women prehands to the backs of their heads, in order to achignous were all right and tight. Whether the merely olaying the trick for his own private amuset. chiquous were all right and tight. Whether the merely playing the trick for his own private amuse he had really picked up a lump of false hair which girl had accidentally shed, will probably never be sensation which the incident causes satisfactorily increased value of human hair as an article of comm

BYOND ALL COMPETITION!!—T. R. WILLIS, Maker Musical Instruments. Established 1833. The trade amplied with Harmontom Reeds, Musical Strings, and all Lists free. 29, Minories, London.—[Advertisement.]

at election times, and only then. There is no at election times, and only then. There is no we party in parliament, and those who have been a denomination obey as naturally and easily as so the Tory Opposition to which they truly beto assume the name of Liberaliam is a tribute to al Administration, as hypocrisy is a tribute to is counterfeited which is esteemed. But there is long up with counterfeits when the genuine article to Conservative opponents of the Government are ing up with counterleits when the genuine article to Conservative opponents of the Government are becality of their body, there are more henourable dging the fault than that of pretending a title to Administration. But it is not only by assuming these Liberal Conservatives attempt to impose on the audicity to pretend to adopt these nese Liberal Conservatives attempt to impose on have the audacity to pretend to adopt those which were carried against their opposition, and shas placed its broad seal. Their liberality conquiescence in measures which they were unable servatism, in denouncing measures of the same emain to be carried as revolutionary and dangerous acknowledge that the nation is prosperous and would have us stop short in the policy which has the issue to be decided during the next week or disguised or complicated for the convenience of the courage to stand by their opinions. The vote or will soon be called on to give ought to be asked business-like manner. It matters little what the many profess as to measures which are beauty emain to be carried as revolutionary and dangerous. business-like manner. It matters little what late may profess as to measures which are beyond little to the City of Lendon that Mr. Lyall aperated measures which he opposed in parliament. When the candidate is transformed into the lens the House of Commons, he does so either to be Liberal measures, and to strengthen one or other which are divided by deep-seated differences of tion. It is only in and by combination that legislator impeded, and every elector should satisfy himson which his candidate will be found. No fancisf profession will deceive the intelligent voter.

Morday night will be memorable in parliamentary ten has it failen to the lot of the House of Commons ten has it failen to the lot of the House of Commons ent on the conduct and character of one so highly eliver a decision carrying with it such momentous. The charges sgainst Lord Melville at the beginning and those relating to the administration of the army York, are the only similar inquiries in which the is convery has been approared during the memory of York, are the only similar inquiries in which the is country has been engaged during the memory of o wonder, then, that the last hours of an expiring all be filled with a kind of spaemodic vitality. The moment flared up in the socket before it is extinactioness to Monday was as great as if the late of the the radiance of Monday was as great as if the late of the the radiance of the det or the parHament depended on the issue of the de-nation or dissolution was the alternative that must nation or dissolution was the alternative that must of the hous. Members, recalled from the country town by the urgent remonstrances of their I the house on Monday night to witness or one of the most important debates of the par-whichever side they might be, whatever vote or their party ties might induce them to give, there me, be only one feeling in their minds—that of reshould be called upon to decide in such a cause. a Lord Chancellor is a reproach to the nation at If a Lord Chancellor is a represent to the nation at ce represents, to the popular intelligence, all that is a dignity and power. The first officer of State, the e House of Lords, the keeper of the Queen's counad of the judicial system of the country, the nomiss, great and small, the largest dispenser of Church man raised so incomparably above his fellows that seen be unimportant, and to prove him a delinquent country through one of its most conspicuous repre-ne result of the debate is that a grave vote of censure d on the Lord Chancellor. The amendment of Mr. b, except on one point, hardly differed from that of s carried without a division, and the most exalted Government is reproved by a vote originating with supporters.

supporters.

SARRY PROCEEDINGS OF A TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.—
paper has the following:—Some weeks ago a very
a male his appearance in this city. Who he was, or
ame, none knew, nor troubled themselves about
title supply of money, a gentlemanly addies, and
ce, he quickly found his way into the best creier.
In ingratisting himself with every person with whom
ontant, and so far had he got into the good graces of
sading families in this part of the country that his
rass looked on by them as a great acquisition. He was
horsemen and a crack at billiards, a thorough sportsogether a very desirable person to know, and a
ourite with the ladies. As an instance of the
nice this distinguished character was held may be
e fact that he was one of the favoured few who
do to ride on horseback into and through the raceoughal. A few days ago he was presented by
a sporting gentleman in Muskerry with a very
dexpensive silver-mounted whip. But his brilliart
k has been suddenly brought to a close, for Detective
uced himself to him yesterday morning, and informed
ad had an eye on his movements, and that, as he had
re himself to the police at the perioda named in his
a, he had forfeited his privilege of being at large, and
pany him (Carson) to the police-station. He begged
not to expuse him, but to silow him to go in a car to
tion. To this the constable agreed. They had not,
e far, when, at a convenient place, the "gentleman"
and wanished, leaving no trace behind. He had just
det Mr. Dyer's stables. His name, it appears, is Houlawas sentenced some time ago to three years' penal serlarceny of a large sum of money, the possession of
selieved, has enabled him to "cut the dash" he has
ere.

Excatsion! Family Sewing and Embourning Macsuss
sere.

ere.

EXCALSION: FAMILY SEWING AND EMBEDDERING MAGHIMSS
und, as the simplest, obcapant, and best; doing every
maskin and famoy work in a superior manner. Lists free
same, 148, Holborn Bars, London. Mannfactory, Ipawish.

### THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

JULY 8, 1865.]

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Tie up dabliss as they advance, and remove all buds likely to produce inferior flowers. Bud roses in cloudy weather. Propagate double-flowering perennials, and other showy herbaceous plants, by cuttings. Gather the seed pode of paneless and polyanthuses as they ripen. Look over beds frequently, and keep the young shoots of verbenas, petunias, &c, neaty regulated.
FRUIT GARDEN —Plant out the main crops of celery. Prick out and plant brecodil, cauliflower, cabbage and winter greeus. Gather herbs for drying. Sow lettuce and radiables for succession. Earthup growing crops, and keep clear from weeds. If the black fly appears or broad beans, out off the parts infested. Top the tall sorts of pear, and give the roots plenty of liquid manure. Thin out onlong, sow main crop of onions for winter tree, and thin previous sowings.

sowings.
FRUIT GARDEN —Protect cherry trees, currants, &2., from the birds. Thin out gross shoots of gooreberries, to admit the sun and light. Clear raspherries from straggling suckers. Pay early attention to strawberries.

### ST. PETER'S DAY IN ROME.

ST. PETER'S DAY IN ROME.

St. Peter's DAY, one of the greatest festivals of the Roman populace, and the peasantry of the bills, is seldom witnessed by English visitors, who hurry away to Florence or Naples immediately after the ceremonies of the Holy Week and the festivities of Easter. On page 57 we give an engraving of St. Peter's on St. Peter's Day, from a painting by Mr. Haghe.

Near the centre of the picture, beneath the Dome, is the Baldachine or Pavition, forming the high altar, at which none officiate but the Pope himself. It is find to be erected over the precise spot where the Apostle Peter was furfied, though Protestants assert that there is no reliable evidence of St. Peter ever having been in Rome. This altar, magnificent from its materials and dimensions, it not from its design or execution, which are also of grandiose character, though full of faults, was designed by Bernini. It is 180 feet high, to the top of the cross. The bronze of which it is composed, and which was torn from the Pantheon, weighs several tons, and the gold with which it is entirely gilt cost 210,000 francs, above £8,000 sterling.

Beyond is the bronze structure containing the chair of St. Peter. This structure is supported on colossal figures, and was designed by Rernini. by order of Alexander VII.

Beyond is the bronze structure containing the chair of St. Feter.

This structure is supported on colossal figures, and was designed
by Bernini, by order of Alexander VII.

On the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul the great bronze doors

On the festival of St. Peter and St. Pau the gross brukes of the cathedral are thrown open, and ovening mass—vespers—is performed by the Pope in person. There is also a ceremony called the Benediction of the Veils. But the great attraction is the statue of St. Peter, which, like the cathedral, is dressed up for the occasion; the dress being a full papal costume of the present day, triple

# DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN FROM THE

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN FROM THE MED WAY.

In accordance with the arrangements previously made, that the entire length of the Atlantic telegraph cable should be safely colled away on board the Great Eastern before Midsummer Day, the shipment of the whole was anocessfully completed on the previous day, and the Great Eastern left her moorings at Satispan-reach, near Ohatham, for the Nore, where she will remain before she proceeds to Valencia, to commence the undertaking in which so great an amount of interest is taken. Steam was got up on board at an early hour on the morning, and notwithstanding that the machinery of the Great Eastern has 10t been brought into use fer considerably more than twelve months the engines worked with remarkable speed and regularity, while they were stopped and started within a very few seconds after the word was pasted.

At half-past twelve in the afternoon the order was given for starting the Great Eastern, and she immediately commenced moving down the Ohannel towards Garrison Point and the Note Light. At this time her draught of water was thirty-four feet, and it was this circumstance, together with the fact that she was obliged to be moored stem and stern to prevent her swinging and consequent grounding, which rendered it necessary that she should be removed to anchorage in deeper water. The spot accordingly selected for her was one about five miles below the Nore Light, where there would be a depth of at least seven fathoms at low tides.

On the Great Eastern passing the various vessels of war in harbour the crews crowded the rigging, and saluted the ateamer with loud cheers. On board the Cumberland, 70, the band, as the Great Eastern steamed past, played alternately, "Rule Britannia" and "Hail, Columbia." The paddlewhels made about six revolutions per minute, and the Surew rather more, and this speed was maintained until the harbour was cleared. On rounding Garrison Point the large concourse of specifors who were assembled vooiferously cheered as the Great Eastern passed.

A Boston Tragedy.—The American papers contain a report of a shecking outrage and double murder, near Boston, a short time hack. It appears that a young lady, name I leabells Joyce, aged fourteen, and her brother, twelve years of age, went to Bossey's Wood, in Roxbury, to gather wild flowers and evergreens. Some time after wards the bodies of both were found. The girl had been outraged, and both children had been murdered. A man has been arrested as having been concraned in the deet, but no direct evidence has teen brought against him. Rewards have been offered for the detection of the nurderer or mudderers. The children had lived with their parents in Boston, and when Mrs. Joyce beard of the sad fate of her only children she swooned, and lost her reason.

of the sad fate of her only children she swoomed, and lost her reason.

A WAIF.—A curious incident which occurred last week in Hydepark explains the reason why human hair has risen within the lest two or three years upwards of 100 per cent in the market. On Tuesday last, about 1.30 pen., a young gentleman was seen riding slowly through the clowd of equestrians, holding on high at the end of his cane a chiquen as the schedy humps of hair are technically called, with which the young laties of the present day delight in decerating the napes of their necks. As the chignon-bearer rode along, looking inquiringly around him, it was most surgestive to observe the almost involuntary manner in which at least two-thirds of the slarmed young women present raised their hands to the backs of their heads, in order to sacertain that the chignons were all right and tight. Whether the geutleman was merely playing the trick for his own private anneament, or whether he had really picked up a lump of faise hair which seme unlooky girl had accidentally aned, will probably never be known; but the sensation which the incident caused satisfactorily accounts for the increased value of human hair as an article of commerce.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Gazette

BEYOND ALL COMPETITION!!—T. R. WILLIS, Maker and Importer of Musical Instruments. Established 1833. The trade and amateure supplied with Harmonium Roeds, Musical Strings, and all kinds of fittings. Lists free. 29, Minories, London.—(Advertisement.)

"SPEECH DAY" AT WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

"SPEECH DAY" AT WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

On Monday morning his royal highness the Prince of Wales attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major Grey, and Lord A. Hervey, left Marlborough House about half-past nine o'clock, for Wellington College, in order to preside at the delivery of speeches by the cadets and award the prizes.

Among these present on the occasion were the Earl of Derby (vice-prisident), Lord Chelmsford (governor), Lord Everaley (governor), Mr. J. Walter, M.P. (governor), the Countess of Jorsey and Lady C. Wellesley, Sir A. and then Lady A. Buchsnan, Sir J. Pakington, Sir. J. Heron Maxwell, Sir W. M. Cope, Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir A. Gordon Cumming, Sir D. Coper, the Hon. and Rev. G. Talbot, Lady Wiltshire, Hon. J. Pensonby, Lady Franklin, Dr. Phelps, the Rev. the Masler of Siduey, Professor Kingsley, Professor Selwyn, &c. &c.
His royal highness, supported by the Earl of Derby, the Archbi-hop of York, the Bishop of Oxford, and other unstinguished persons, tock his seat upon a raised dais at the further and of the room, the rest of the ball being filled to overflowing, and the proceedings were immediately commenced. The Prince presented the Queen's Medal and the chief of the other prizes, the Earl of Dorby awarding the fourth.

After the succebas the national anthem was sung, and the visitors

recedings were immediately commenced. The Frince presented the Queen's Medal and the chief of the other prizes, the Earl of Derby awarding the fourth.

After the speeches the national anthem was sung, and the visitors adjourned to a spacious marquee in the grounds of the college, where an elegant luncheon has been provided.

After the numerous guests had done justice to the ample repost that had been laid for their refreshment, the Rev. F. Banson, the head master, proposed the health of "The Queen," which was daly honoured. He next proposed that of "The Prince of Wales," and his royal highness replied as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I am very sensible of the manner in which my health has been proposed, and return you my best thanks for the becoming way in which it has been received. You may be all aware that it is a source of great gratification to me to find myself again within the walls of Wellington College, and to hear the speaking and deliver the prizes to the successful competitors. It is very pleasing for me to hear how prosperous the general state of the college is; and it is evident that many of my friends have not forgotten that the college owes its name to one of the greatest soldiers that England ever produced. You have also, I am sure, not failed to remember the deep interest the Queen has ever taken in the success of the institution—a success in which my lemmated father was, if possible, still more interested, and to whose exertions this college owes its origin. It is now my pleasing task to make an announcement to you, which I think I may without indicatetion. At the last meeting of the governors of Wellington College Lord Derby announced that it was his intention to devote the proceeds of his justly celebrated translation of Homer for the purpose of devoting an annual reward to the foundationer leaving college within the year who shall, in the cpinion of the head master, be considered most deserving for his industry and general good conduct. The proof of the sincere interest the notle lor

friends."

Lord Derby responded to "The Health of the Governors," which was then given, and in doing so stated that it was his intention (as the Prince had mentioned) to appropriate the proceeds of the saie of his translation of Homer for the purpose of providing an annual reward for the most worthy foundationer leaving college

within the year.

His royal highness then left the marquee and visited the beautiful little chapel, where a recital on the organ was given by Mr

Edmonds.

Having inspected various parts of the building, the Prince, with Earl Derby and the Rev. E. Benson, walked back to the station for the purpose of returning to town. The special left the Wellington College Station at 3 45, and travelled by the South-Eastern Railway to Charing-cross, which was reached shortly before six.

THE ELECTIONS—In most of the boroughs of England and Wales the nominations with take place on Tuesday next, and none will be later than the day following. In the City of London the nomination may take place as early as Monday, as the writ in its case reaches the returning officer in such a manner that the day of issue may be reckoned as one of the four days fixed by the statute.

Swimming March in the Serpentine.—On Monday morning SWIMMING MATCH IN THE SERPENTINE.—On Monday morning the match between young Gurr, the cel brated two mile champion swimmer, and Coulter, of the London Swimming Club, for £25 asside, came off on the Serpentine, the distance being the enrire length of the water from the western extremity to the bridge at Kensington-gardens, rather more than a mile. The match attracted an immense number of speciators, and both banks of the river were lined with people, carriages filled with company, and geatlemen on horseback. The start was effected shortly after seven colock, both competitors taking the water very evenly on the signal being given. On rising after the plunge they were nearly level, both went away at a smart pace, occasionally they would slightly head each other, but the advantage thus gained was but momentary, and in this manner they continued to progress, and i. was the opinion of the most experienced judges, up to the last moment, that the race would prove a dead heat; however, when within a few yards of the bridge, young Gurr put on a tremendous spart and shot ahead, and despite the strenuous exertions of Coulter, came in a winner by a yard and a half.

prove a dead heat; however, when within a few yards of the bridge, young Gurr put on a tremendous spurt and shot shead, and despite the strenuous exertions of Coulter, came in a winner by a yard and a half.

This Road Murder Trial.—The time is now approaching for the tital of Constance Kent, now imprisoned in Davizes Gaol on the charge of murdering her young half-brother, Francis Saville Kent, in 1860, at Road House, and the arrangements for the trial are so complete that there can be no doubt it will take place at the next Satisbury Assizes. The commission for Salisbury opens on the 19th of July, and we understand that, besides the trial of Constance Kent, there is very little business to be transacted. This will no doubt be got through by the evening of the 20th, so that the trial of the Road murder will most probably take place on the 21st, though it is possible it may commence on the 20th. The order will be removed from Davizes Gaol to Salisbury on the 19th or 20th. The demeanour of the prisons from the period of her committal at Trowbridge has been calm and quie. She does not partake of the prison rations, but is supplied daity at the request of her father with dinner from the Bear Hotel, Davizes. The attentions of Mrs. Davies, the landsay of that hole, to the personal comfort of Mrs. Bavies, the landsay of that hole, to the personal comfort of Mrs. Bavies, the landsay of that hole, to the personal comfort of the defence are Mr. Coleridge, Q.O., Mr. Edlin, and Mr. Revenbill, instructed by Mr. Rodwsy, of Trowbridge. All manner of reports are circulated as to the nature of the defence to be offered, but on this point nothing reliable has transpired. This only to be hoped that the result may be a satisfactory clearing up of this territies mystery.

Yunga Ansorran

hoped that the result may be a satisfactory clearing up of this ferritio mystery.

Young's Armoated Corn and Busion Planters are the best ever
invented for giving immediate case. Price 6d. and 1s. per box. Observe
invented for giving immediate case. Price 6d. and 1s. per box. Observe
the Frade Mark—H. Y.—without which arms are genuine. May be nad of
most respectable shounds's in town and county. Wholesale Manufactory,
31. Shaf abury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.O., London.—[Advertisement.]

A FIRST-RATE WRITING CASE in 2s. for rec by peas for
2s stam.:, fitted with Writing-paper, Envelopes Pancese and Pens,
Boothma-fook. 3. THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAN AND
SILVER MEDAL was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its unlity,
durability, and cheapness. \$60,000 have already been sold. To be had of
Parking and Gotio, 25, Oxford-street, London.—[Advertisement.]

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.
The annual examination fele and distribution of prizes at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools took place on Saturday, at the schools, Queen's-road, New-cross. Various parts of the house were decorated for the occasion with floral devices, banners, &c., and on the grounds we elected a number of marques, decoraing the interior of which, as well as throughout the grounds, was a goodly spitukling of flags and banners. The examinations took place in one of the marques. There was a large attendance of visitors. Earl Russell presided, and amongst those present were Lady Bussell and one of her daughters. The children, numbering sixty boys and twenty girls, were arranged in front of the noble chairman, and the good taste dieplayed in the manner in which they were dressed, and their cheerful, healthy appearance, attracted much observation. The children were examined by Mr. Saunders (examiner to the British and Foreign School), in the Holy Soriptures, English history, reading, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic.

man, and the good insie cipplayed in the manner in which they were dressed, and their encerful, healthy appearance, activation much observation. The children were examined by activation of the company of the company

Mr. Greateres, "The Bonors and Examiner (all Sauheers), and "Tho Ladics."

Execution of Negro Soldiers.—Twelve negro soldiers were exceted at Vicksburgh on the 26th of May for the murder of Mrs. Cook and her child. The men had left their camp one night without leave, and for the purpose of rebbery. They went to Colonel Cook's house and shot blin, but after a little tune he managed to crawl out to a barn. Meantime they demanded money of Mrs. Cook, and on her rolosal to give up ner property shot her and her child dead. They sacked and fired the place to wipe out all traces of their crime. They had a fair trial, and were justly convicted. Thousands flooked to see the execution. The ground was kept by their own and other regiments. Being asked what they had to say, they stated that they had longht for their country, and been taught to bate rebels, but asserted their innocence of the murder, and said, Jesus was their friead." They then sang a hymn, and the chapton before the safe the same of the firm of the black women and children range from hill to hill, but the band struck up, and the multitude gradually dispersed.—Memphys Bulletin.

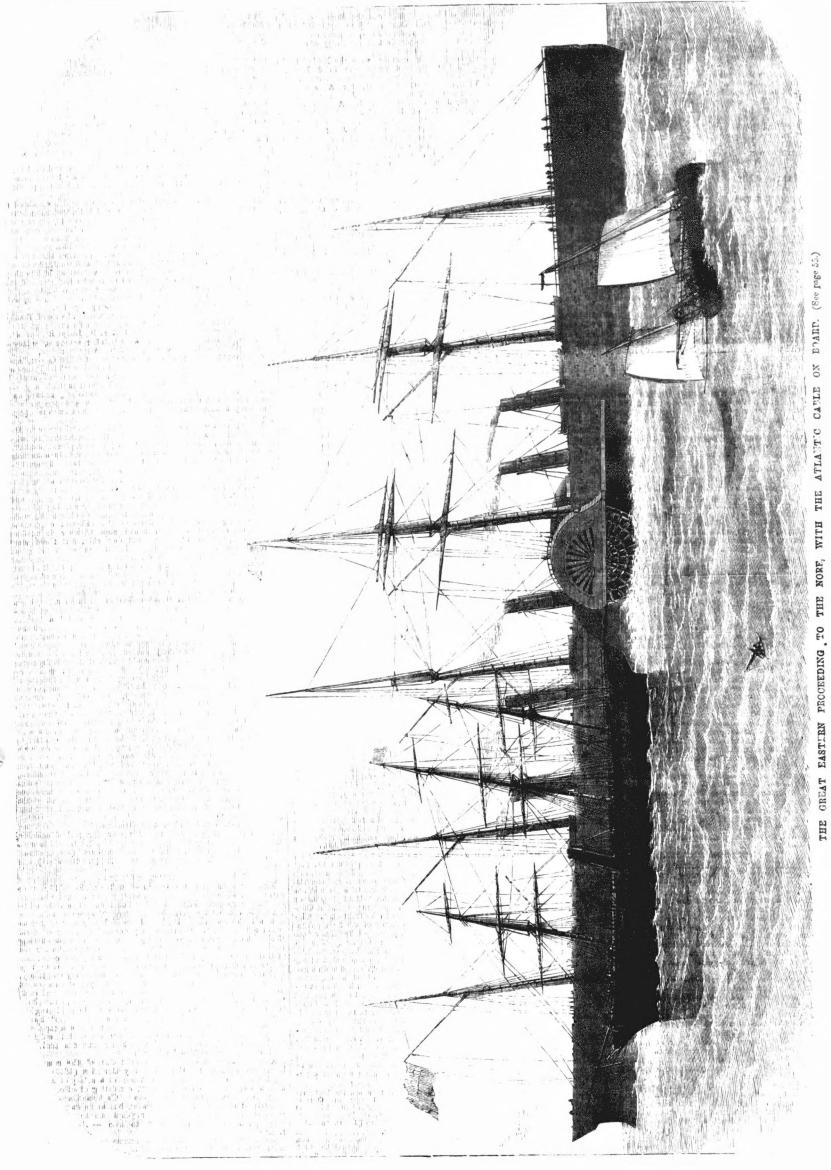
A Strange Olange — The magistrates of the county of Gloucester have elected Captain Henry Christian (1863) of the royal navy, to be their onlet constable, at a salary of Lisso per aunum over seventy-one applicants, consisting of officers of the army and many practical civilians. Captain Christian was formerly attached to the royal yacht, but as he saw no chance of employment for the next four years, he has accepted the very handsome offer now made to him. — Army and Navy Gazette.

Chapter of the same applicanties caused by the loss of a

Very handsome other now made to make the figure of a grazelle.

Gazelle.

Ga



JULY 8, 1865.]





ST. PETER'S DAY AT ROMF. (See page 55.)

# Theatricals, Music, etc.

DEUEY LANE—Our space last week would not permit of noticing the complimentary benefit to Mr. Leigh Murray, which took place here on Tuesday morning week. The house presented a very gratifying appearance, and gave every assurance that the generous exertions of the professional ladies and gentlemen, so kindly placed at the disposal of the committee who had undertaken to assist a distinguished but unhapply disabled comedian, had not been offered in vain. A hearty welcome was given each readily been offered in vain. A hearty welcome was given each readily recognised favourite of the public as they successively appeared on the stage, and during the concert the encores were numerous, Mr. Weiss, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Santley, and Madame Sainton-Dolby receiving the warmest proofs of the great gratification the Dolby received from their brilliantly executed songs and ballads. The poetical address, which was obarmingly spoken by Mrs Leigh Murray, assisted at the end by Mr. Leigh Murray, who was still Murray, assisted at the end by Mr. Leigh Murray, who was still evidently suffering from the effects of a long and severe illness, produced thes greatest effect, and was most enthusiastically applanded, as it well deserved to be.

OLYMPIC—Mr. Tom Taylor's new drams, in three acts, on tilled The Section.

The gottlosi address, which was obsamingly spoken by Mrs Leight Murray, satisfied at the end by Mr. Leigh Murray, who walted as the end by Mr. Leigh Murray, who walted as the end by Mr. Leigh Murray, who walted as the end by Mr. Leigh Murray, who walted as the end by Mr. Leigh Murray, who walted by the produced the greatest effect, and was most enthusiations, produced the greatest effect, and was most enthusiations, produced the greatest effect, and was most enthusiations, produced the greatest end of the state of the produced of the produced of the state of t

## THE CHEVALIER IRA ALDRIDGE, K.S.

THE CHEVALIER IRA ALDRIDGE, K.S.

Many old playgoers will be glad to hear of the immense success of the "African Roscius," who has been during the last few years on the Continent reaping, not only "golden opinions" from "all softs of people," but has had honours, dignities, and titles conferred upon him by crowned heads, and literary, scientific, and musical bosies. This distinguished "Child of the Bun" is a Knight Chevalier of the Royal Saxon Ernestinischen House Order, and recipient of the Verdienst media of the order, in gold, presented to him in 1858, by his Serene Highness Duke Bernhard, reigning Sovereign of Saxe Meningen, and brother of the late Queen Adelaide of England; a member of the Imperial Hungarian Histrionic Conservatoire of Pesth, and honorary member of the Imperial Sand Arch-Ducal Greche Institution of Buda; a member of the Prosisian Academy of Arcs and Sciences, and holder of the society's large gold medal (first class), presented to him by his late Majeaty Frederick William IV, at Berlin, in 1858; a member and currespondent of the Prague Histrionic Conservatoire; a member of the Literary Versamlung of Riga; a recipient of the De Tolstoy Artistic Medal; an associate of the Assembly of Nobles of Bessarabia, &c. One of the latest compliments paid to him was the presentation of an address, signed by the students of the University of Kasan, the capital of Mongol, Tartary. The address was in Latin, of which the following is a translation:—"The undersigned students of the Imperial University of Kasan feel bound to express their deep gratitude and veneration for the greatest actor of our times, Mr. Ira Aldridge, for the happy moments afforded them by his genius and artistic skill. They are aware that the great tragic actor is above all praise, but,

whilst convinced that their words are altogether too feeble to duly express his merit, they are desirous of proving by this brief address that they will ever cherish the memory of him who first taught them to understand the immortal works of the British poet. Done at Kasan, in the year of Christ, 1865; on the 27th day of January."

# The Court.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Countess of Macolesfield and Major Grey in waiting, attended divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday morning.

On Saturday her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands honoured several members of the aristocracy with a visit, and in the evening went to the Royal Italian Opera, to which her Majesty was conveyed from Claridge's Hotel in one of the Prince of Wales's carriages. On Sanday morning her Majesty attended divine worship riages. On Sanday morning her Majesty attended divine worship riages. On Sanday morning her Majesty attended divine worship at St. Alban's Clurch, Gray's-inn-lane, and in the afternoon her at St. Alban's Clurch, Gray's-inn-lane, and in the afternoon her and was then joined in her carriage by the Queen, who accompanied her royal highness during a long drive. In the evening her Majesty dined with the Dowager Countess of Westmorfand.

On Tuesday morning her Majesty, accompanied by her royal highness the Princess helena and attended by the Duchess of Hoxburgbe, Maj ir Gen-rat the Hon. A N. Hood, &z., left Windsor Hoxburgbe, Maj ir Gen-rat the Hon. A N. Hood, &z., left Windsor Gastle, en route for the merropolis, by special train on the Great Chasle, en route for the merropolis, by special train on the Great Chasle, en route for the merropolis, by special train on the Great Western Hallway. A large number of spectators had assembled at the Paddington Entation, and warmly received her Majesty. Her Majesty and the Princes Helena entered the royal carriage, which was driven to Claridge's Hotel, in order to visit her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, by whom the royal party was most graciously received. The Queen and Princess, after a short stay, drove back to Paddington on their return to Windsor Ossile.

The Prince and Princess of Wales —On page 60 we give an illustration of the Princes and Princess of Wales in the gardens of Bookingham Palace.

The Prince and Princess of Wales addingtor to the Cueen of the Netherlands on Monday eveni

## Sporting.

## BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

BETTING AT TATTEBSALL'S.

MONDAY.

THE only feature of the Good wood Stakes was the increased support a warded to Claremont and the knocking out of Hopper, whose anticipated certain success in the Cumberland Plate at Carliste would, it was seiscried, more than jeopardise his chance at Goodwood. In fact, Mr. T. Par's lot were "fishy," with the single exception of Moose, and even in dealing with him great caution was observed by those who had tasted the sweets (?) of "office" from the Wantage stable. Three fitties were laid against Fille de l'Air for the Cup, and at 6 to 1 Eitham was more frequently inquired for than layers feit disposed to operate. The Derby was noticeable after the bold stand taken by Student (about whom 1,000 to 80 was taken), and the continued steadiness of Augusta, who was backed at 20 to 1 for £100. Dalesman was also in great demand, 1,000 to 20 naving been booked six times, the same odds being also taken once about Baron Ruthschila's Robin Hood. Closing prices:—

July Stakes.—6 to 4 agat Mr. Merry's Student (off, 7 to 4 t freely); 2 to 1 agst Lord Portsmouth's Robin Hood (off, 110 to 5).

Goodwood Stakes.—8 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Claremout (! 1).

freely); Z to 1 aget Hote Forestedens Rober 2005 (c); To 5 (d).

Goodwood Stakes - 8 to 1 aget Mr. Bowes's Claremont (t f);
15 to 1 aget Mr. Ten Brocck's Scheldt (t f); 16 to 1 aget Mr. T.
Parr's Moose (t); 20 to 1 aget Lord Palmerston's Baldwin (t); 20 to 1 aget Mr. T. Parr's Friday (cf); 33 to 1 aget Mr. T. Parr's The Guide (t); 50 to 1 aget Mr. T. Parr's Hopper (off).

Goodwood Cur. - 3 to 1 aget Count F. of Legrange's Fille de l'Air (t); 6 to 1 aget Mr. W. Robinson's E tham (t f).

Derby. - 100 to 8 aget Mr. Merry's Student (t); 20 aget Count F. de Lagrange Anguste (t); 20 to 1 aget Baron Ecthachild's Janitor (t and off); 33 to 1 aget Captain Catheart's Blue Riband (t); 50 to 1 aget Baron Robinschild's Dalesman (t); 50 to 1 aget Baron Robinschild's Robin Hood (t).

Notes of a set Baron Rothson.

Rothsonil 's Robin Hood (t).

YACHTING.—ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

Monday was the day appointed for the salling match of the second and third classes of the above club, but it was the sort of day in which the powers of a boat or the skill of the crew had but very little to do with the result. The following contended:—

Second Class.

Owners.

Cont. Raldock and Mr. W. N. Rudge.

T inch					C + D-Hash and Mr W
Duiu	***		15	***	Capt. Baldock and Mr. W. N. Mr. T. Cuthbert.
Vampire	***	***	20		
Octoroon	***	***	12		Mr. F. H. Lemann.
Satanella	***	***	15		Mr. P. Bennot.
				3	hird Class.
Nikomi	***	***	6		Captain W. T. E. Bookey.
Algerine	***	***	10		Mr. F. A. Rosoman.
- Borren	***		Q		Mr S Harwood.

Algerine ... ... 10 ... Mr. F. A. Rosoman.
Surprise ... ... 8 ... Mr. S. Harwood.
Gipsy ... ... 10 ... Mr. F. Harwood.
The course was to have seen from Erith to the Nore Light and back, but owing to want of wind they did not succeed in getting more than a dozen miles do wu the river. It would be a thorough waste of valuable space to attempt to give details of how often the yachts were becamed, and how each was in turn favoured by one of the "cat's paws" that prevailed. They were started by Mr. Arcedeckne, the commodors of the club, from the Quien of the Thames stemmer, which was well filled with company, at half-plast eleven, and the leading boat occupied upwards of three hours to get down to the Oyens bnoy, which was reached as under:—

Second Class.—Octoroon, 2h. 40m. 29s; Vampire, 2h. 42m. 37s.; Duda, 2h. 45m. 35s.
Third Class.—Algerine, 2h. 45m. 55s.; Surprise, 2h. 46m.

get down to the Ovens buoy, which was reached as under:—
Second Olasz.—Octoroon, 2h. 40m. 29s; Vampire, 2h. 42m. 37s.;
Duda, 2h. 45m. 35s.
Third Olass.—Algerine, 2h. 45m. 55s.; Surprise, 2h. 46m.
They rounded just at low water, and then returned. They were agent and again becalmed, all being thrown close together cocasionally, and then as they caught a light air separating, but there was a little more wind towards the ficial. As in the going down, they repeatedly, as may be conceived, shifted their positions, the Octoroon and Vampire changing places, and the smaller class mingling with the larger. They returned to Erith in the following order and time:—

Second Olasz.—Octoroon, winner of the first prize, value thirty guineas, 5h. 1m. 50s.; Vampire, 5h. 2m. 8s.; Dudu, winner of the second prize of £10 by the time allowance of rall a minute per ton, 5h. 2m. 50s.—Algerine, winner of the first prize, value twenty.

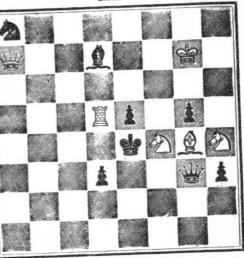
5h. 2m. 50s.

Third Class.—Algerine, winner of the first prize, value twenty goiness, 5h. 3m.; the Gipsy, winner of the second prize, 5h. 13m. 13s.

The commodore then presented the prizes with the usual compliments. Although it was no day for sating, it was most peasurable for the company on board the Queen of the Thames, who enjoyed themselves very much.

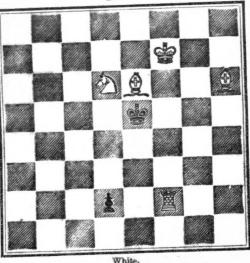
## Thess.

PEOBLEM No. 275 .- By W. MACKENZIE, Esq.



White to move, and mate in three moves

PROBLEM No. 276.-By Mr. H.



White to move, and mate in three moves.

Game played between Mr. Bird, one of our most brilliant players, and Dr. Lindehn.\* [King's Gambit declined.]

King's Gambit	
Dr. L.	Mr. B.
White.	Black.
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. P to K B 4	2. B to B 4
3. K Kt to B 3	3. P to Q 3
4. P to Q 4	4. P takes Q P
5. B to Q 3	5. Q Kt to B 3
6. Castles	6. B to K Kt 5
7. K to R square	7. K Kt to K 2
8. P to Q B 8	8. P to K B 4
9. P takes B P	9. Castles
10. Q to Kt 8 (ch)	10. K to R square
11. Kt to Kt 5	11. P to Q 4 (a)
12. Kt to K 6	12. Q to Q 8
13. Kt takes R	13. R takes Kt (b)
14. Kt to Q 2	14. B takes P
15. B takes B	15. Kt takes B
16. Kt to B 3	16. Q to K R 3
17. Q takes Q P	17. Kt to Kt 6 (ch)
18. K to Kt square	18. R to B 4
19. R to K square	19. Q to R 4
20. Q to K 6 (c)	20. P to Q 5 (ch) 21. R to B 3
21. B to K 3	22. B takes B (ch)
22. Q to B 4	23. Kt to K 7 (ch)
23. R takes B	24. Kt takes K B P
24. K to B 2	25. P to K Kt 4 (d)
25. Q B to K square	26. K to Kt 2
26. R to K 8 (ch)	27. K to B 3
27. R to Kt 8 (ch)	28. Kt to R 6 (ch)
28. R takes P	29. R takes Kt (ch)
29. K to B square	30. Q takes P (mate)
30. P takes R	
ver it -la-ed mutting the	adverse Queen out of play

(a) Well played—putting the adverse Queen out of play ome time, and leaving vacant a square on which to post his o

gome time, and teaving vertical time that has more than an equivalent in the superior position of his forces.

(c) White conducts the counter-attack with great skill; but at this point Q to Q 7 seems preferable.

(d) Perfectly sound, though exceedingly hazardous in appearance. The game is very prettily terminated.

[\* We have to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. W. Mitcheson, of the "Newcastle Courant," in favoring us with the above game.]

a bie for the company on board the Queen of the Thames, who enjoyed themselves very much.

A Husband of Wax—'A curious incident in Paris high life," says the Epoque, "is about to become the subject of a suit for a divorce besore the First Chamber of the Tribunal of the Seine. A young husband belonging to one of the great families of France, in order to conceal his nightly absence from home, formed the idea of placing in his bed a figure with a wax head made to resemble him. The artifice succeeded for a time, but one night the lady venturing to enter her husband's roem and approach the bed, discovered the trick. Hence the suit for a judicial separation."

A BURGLAR REPULSED BY WOMEN.—A very courageous attack on a burglar was made by three Yorkshire women the other night. Just after midnight the cottage of Mr. John Binns, of Norwood-green, neaf Halliar, was entered through the window by a manthe to connect his nightly absence from home, formed the idea of placing in his bed a figure with a wax head made to resemble him. The artifice succeeded for a time, but one night the lady venturing to enter her husband's roem and approach the bed, discovered that a £5 note had been stolen, the savings of a young woman, a lodger at the house. The burglar unfortunately escaped. Yorkshire Gazette.

# Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

MAN-JON HOUSE.

OMSIAUS THEEVER—MARY Harris and Elezabeth Ships, women, were charge in or romand before the Lord Mayor w About three o'clock on Manday wesk two met-opolitum deterance of the control of the prisoners, who were knamed Courthops and Shaw saw the prisoners, who were knamed Courthops and Shaw saw the prisoners, who were knamed them, the officers follow it the prisoners, who entered and going to Westmander. That they left at St. Markin's Ohi into a public hoase in Dancamon-street. They then enter going to Victoria Station, and got out there. Themee they to to the Edgware-road, the officer following in a cab, without prisoners knowing that they were being watched. They Edgware-road and went into a public-house, on leaving whit omnibus to Park-lane, where they got out, and finally entered the conductor, and from something the latter said they a who was leaving the omnibus with the prisoners and other sahe had lost her money, a small sum which had been loss and her railway ticked. The detectives then took the prison on the charge of stealing them. They replied that there mistake, but the officers persisted in accusing them of the took them to a police-station. While the charge was being prisoner Shipp was seen to stoop down, and a pocket knife found on a ledge of the dock in which had had stoof. Harris two silver pencil-cases and a purse containing 24 as and en Shipp 9s. 7d. Police-constable Josiah Watta, 184 the prisoners as the associates of convicted thieves, and and on Shipp 9s. 7d. Police-constable Josiah Watta, 184 the prisoners as the associates of convicted thieves, and and on Shipp 9s. 7d. Police-constable Josiah Watta, 184 the prisoners as the associates of convicted thieves, and and on Shipp 9s. 7d. Police-constable Josiah Watta, 184 the prisoners as the associates of convicted thieves, and and on Shipp 9s. 7d. Police-constable Josiah Watta, 184 the prisoners as the associates of convicted thieves, and and on Shipp 9s. 7d. Police-constable Josiah Watta, 184 the prisoners as the

with hard labour.

BOW STREET.

A Melancholt Story.—A middle-sad, married woman, was brought into court by the efficials of the Strand union, and passed as a lunatic to Hanwell. It appeared from it Mr. Rogers, the surgeou of the union, that Mrs. Wardell wempty house some time ago, and, bling unable to give a count of herself, was brought to Bow-street, and sent by to the workhouse. Since then she had shown signs of aboured under the delusion that some one was pursuing be murder her; and yet, at intervals, she seemed perfectly each of the nurse said she was resiliers at night, and woke up with mations which led her to fear that she would destroy be tinually watched. He believed she had been twelve more function saylum. Mrs. Wardell, who seemed quite as sensitherself, said it was true that she was sent to an asylum but although kept there twelve months she was as same as be within three days after her arrival there; but it answer of the managers to keep her there, and of ourse her has she within three days after her arrival there; but it answer that the public expense. She suffered occasionally from as well she might with the trouble and ill-usage she had when she left her home and sunght refuge in an empty consequence of ill-treatment from her husband is made to seem the she was the motion of the she was the motion of the she was the seemed and among the delusions which stilled her was formerly a fortable circumstances, but he had suffered on the zecount. Hr. Humphreys, the second clerk was fireful on the recount. Hr. Humphreys, the second clerk was for the motion of the restored by neighbours, and had gone out to avoid the Supposing I send you back to the werkhouse for a few dayle recover. Mrs. Warcell said she had no objection to it would be those to have howe the would return with him. I was to get her restored. Mr. Regers as dashe did not bein and he did not know how the guardiace might reliah he back to them. Mr. Flowers: Woll, let her go back to yet Starday, and then report as to her condition. BOW STREET.

MESTMINSTER.

MIDNIOHT AMUSEMENT.—Edward Young was charged with assaulting Police-esrgesant Sutherland under the fit stances:—It appeared that shout hif-past one on Mon heard a notes in Charles-street. He went to the spot, an of persons collected, and, upon making inquiries, ascertait wore running a race. He went in the direction they hat two nen, nearly naked, who were running the race. Save wished him not to interfere, some of them saying if he raile he would not stop the race. The prisoner was one of endeavoured to induce him to leave, but he would not a lived close by said that he had been greatly annoyed by offered witness all the assistance he could. He was told pedestrians was a servant of Sir A. Bothschild, Bart. that he had been finking, and that had he been solve interfered. He was sorry for what he had done. Mr. Secondly fined 2s. 63. The fine was paid.

CLERKENWELL

CLERKEN WELL.

IMMODERATE CHASTISHEST OF A HORSE.—Thomas Son wearing the badge 4,875, was charged with having or horse. Mr. W. Love, of the Bayal Society for the Pravon Animala, stated the case, from which it appears that or fence occurred, the defendant on his return home with h after his day's work, took the salmal cut of the cab, and about the head with a chain trace. After having given it ber of violent blows, whilst another man held it by the histories of the cab, and about the head with a chain trace. After having given it he race, and holding it wish both hands, inflicted severithe force he could muster. The horse in its strugges go into the stables, whither defendant followed it, and bea fork or broom handle till it fail; after which he continued by in that state. He threw a broket of water over it, the horse got up, when it showed signs of great distrestions the literament it had been subjected to. Evidenc from the difference that no undue volence had been used, at was a vicious animal, and had on several occasions attended and. The horse in biting at the defendant and to walsteoat and trousers. Witnesses having been cilled or examined pro and con., Mr. Barker, in sommenting upon there was no justification for the immoderate viole. or will had used, and he fined he m £2 and costs, or in default followed.

bad used, and he buck in £2 and obsts, or in default to ishour in the House of Ourrection. The fine was pid.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Daring Bobbert in Hyde-Park.—Thomas Morris, is scribed as of no home, labourer, was charged better Mr ing a watch from the person of Mr. Frederick Shepherd residing at Legasta, North Minnis, Hertz. Mr. Shepherd resident and eight o'clock on Saturday went: g I was wall park, when the prisoner came behind me, put his haw asistoned pocket, and took my watch, breaking it off a lared him, and a gentleman on my calling out; came to took the watch from the prisoner shad. The prisoner and resisted a good deal, but he was detained till a park when he was given too constoly. Mr. Arthur Goddard, estreet West, said: I saw the prosecutor and the prisoner when the prisoner is had, and till the park-constable arrived. Mr. Knox: Mr. Good, wary efficient all. James Sinford, a park-constable: viry viclent on my taking him into catody, kicked me tried to throw me. The prisoner: I wish you would much rather be dealt with at once. Mr. Knox: I but I shall have inquiries made respecting you, and you. A GENTLIMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING A COSET. Worsick, gentleman, staying at Evaso's Hotel, Ocharged before Mr. Knox with being drunk and behavi manner, and also with assaulting Poloc-conatable Yeo, that on the previous night he saw the defendant, who Haymarket, in company with two or three females.

## Thess.

275.-By W. MACKENZIE, Esq.



White move, and mate in three moves.

BLEM No. 276.-By Mr. H.



to move, and mate in three moves.

een Mr. Bird, one of our most brilliant players,

[King's Gambit declined.]

Mr. B. Black. 1. P to K 4 2. B to B 4 3. P to Q 3 4. P takes Q P 5. Q Kt to B 8
6. B to K Kt 5
7. K Kt to K 2
8. P to K B 4
9. Uastles
10. K to B square (ch) 10. R to B square
11. P to Q 4 (a)
12. Q to Q 3
13. lt takes Kt (b)
14. B takes B
15. Kt takes B 15. Kt takes B
16. Q to K B 3
17. Kt to Kt 6 (ch)
18. B to B 4
19. Q to K 4
20. P to Q 5 (ch)
21. R to B 3
22. B takes B (ch)
24. Kt takes K B P
25. P to K Kt 4 (d)
26. K to K 2
27. K to B 3
28. Kt to K 6 (ch)
29. B takes F (ch)
29. B takes C (ch)
29. R to B 6 (ch)
29. R takes C (ch) O P square quare (c) K square 8 (ch)

i-putting the adverse Queen out of play for aving vacant a square on which to cost his own

ost the "exchange," but he has more than an superior position of his forces. ucts the counter-attack with great skill; but at 7 seems preferable. ound, though exceedingly hazardous in appearis very prettily terminated.

knowledge the courtesy of Mr. W. Mitcheson, of the ti," in favouring us with the above game.]

BY ULSED BY WOMEN.—A very courageous attack made by three Yorkshire women the other night, the cottage of Mr. John Binns, of Norwood-ax, was entered through the window by a manwere three women, who, on hearing a noise in went down stairs and found a man in the house, and he was thrown upon the floor. However, in the course of which one of the women opened the repushed him out. Upon examination it was discontent to the women opened the pushed him out. Upon examination it was distant one had been stolen, the savings of a young at the house. The burglar unfortunately escaped. at the house. The burglar unfortunately escape

# Law and Police.

JULY 8, 1865.]

POLICE COURTS.

MANNION HOUSE.

OMSIEUS THIEVES,—Mary Hairis and Elzabeth Shipp, well-diessed women, were charged on remand before the Lord Mayor with a robbery. About three cirlock on Manday wesk two metropolitan detective sergeants named Courthope and Shawsaw the prisoners, who were known to them, leave an omnious in Tettenbam-sourt-road. Having reason to suspectitem, the officers followed the prisoners, who entered another somitions going to We-tanins'er. That they left at St. Martin's Church, and went into a public house in Dancannon-street. They then entered an omnibus to the Edgware-road, the officer following in a cab, without, however, the prisoners knowing that they were being watched. They got out in the Edgware-road and we it into a publich-house, on leaving which they took an omnibus to the Fark-lane, where they get out, and finally entered an omnibus going to the bank. On arriving at the bank one of the detectives the omnibus of Park-lane, where they get out, and finally entered an omnibus going to the bank. On arriving at the bank one of the detectives poke to the conductor, and from something the latter said they asked a woman who was leaving the onnibus with the prisoners and other passengers if she had lost her money, a small sum which had been loose in her pocket, and her railway ticket The detectives then took the prisoner into custody on the charge of availing them. They replied that there must be some mistake but the officers persisted in accusing them of the robbery, and took them to a polite-station. While the charge was being taken there the prisoner Shipp was seen to stoop down, and a pocket kniff was afterwards found on a ledge of the dock in which she had shood. On the prisoner Harris two silver pencil-cases and as purse containing 21 4s 8d. were found, and en Shipp 4s. 27. Police-constable joish Watra, 18t N, said he knew the prisoners as the associates of convicted at the Middleser Bessions and rentered to eighteen mouties imprisonment for pleating peckets. Harris had also been envi

BOW STEEET.

A Melancholy Stork—A middle-aged, married woman, named Wardell, was brought into court by the cflicks of the Strand units, to be examined and passed as a lunatic to Hanwell. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Hogers, the surgeon of the union, that Mr. Wardell was found in an empty house some time ago, and, being unable to give a satisfactory so-count of herself, was brought to Bow-atreet, and sent by the maginizate to the workhouse. Since then she had shown signs of ineamity, and laboured under the delusion that some one was pursuing her with intent to murder her; and yet, at intervals, she seemed perfectly calm and rational. The nurse said she was realiers at high, and woke up with sundan actional when the was realiers at high, and woke up with sundan actional intentions which led her to fear that she would deskroy herself, if not continually watched. He believed she had been twelve months in a private lunatic asylum. Mrs. Wardell, who seemed quite as sensible as the nurse herself, said it was true that she was sent on asylum by her husband, but although kept there twelve months she was as same as a woman cound be within three days after her artival there; but it answered the purpose of the managers to keep her there, and of curse her husband wanted to get rid of her. The fact was ber husband had been in the habit of shamefully ill-treating her, and now he seemed anxions to get her safely lodged at the public expense. She suffered octasionally from an empty house it was in consequence of ill-treatment from her husband. She did not deay that she softered occasionally from her husband having been set for, stated, in answer to the court, that he was formerly agreed; that he softered occasionally from the head, but it would be abourd, and a great linjustice, to send her to a limatic asylum. The husband having been set for stated, in answer to the court, that he was formerly agreed; her had undered on ter acounts. Mr. Humphreys, the second clerk, asked her how the was the desired to return to her hu

WESTMINSTER.

MIDMONT AMUSEMEST.—Edward Young was charged before Mr. Selfe with anaenting Poilco-sergeant Subserland under the following circumstances:—It appeared that shout hilf-past one on Monday morning he heard a noise in Charles-street. He went to the spot, and found a crowd of persons collected, and, upon making inquiries, accretiated that two men wore running a race. He went in the direction they had gone, and met two men, nearly naked, who were running the race. Several of the crowd wished him not to interfere, some of them as jing if he received a pint of ale he would not stop the race. The prisoner was one of them. Witness endeavoured to induce him to issee, but he would not a gentleman who lived close by said that he had been greatly annoyed by the crowd, and offered witness all the assistance he could. He was told that one of the pedestrians was a servant of Sir A. Schechild, Burt. The prisoner said that he hed been druking, and that he hed been druking, and that he had done. Mr. Selfe: Then you are only fined 2a. 63. The fine was paid.

OLIERKEN WELL.

IMMODERATE CHASTISTENERY OF A 1022.—Thomas Somes, a cab-iriver, wearing the badge 4,875, was charged with having cruelly ill-treated a horse. Mr. W. Love, of the Boyal Soucity for the revention of Grusty to Aminals, states the case, from which it appeared that on the day the offence occurred, the uclendant on his return home with his horse and can after his day's work, took the simal sut of the cab, and savagely best it about the bead with a chala trace. After having given the horse a number of violent blows, whilst amother man held it by the head, he again took the trace, and holding it wish both hants, inflicted several blows with all a the force he could mutter. The norse in its strugges got issue, and ran its to the stables, whither delendant followed it, and heat it with a pitchfork or broom handle till it fall; after which he continued to strike it as it lays in that state. He there a backet of water over it, and anthe quantity the horse got up, when it showed signs of great distress and exhaustion if from the ill-treatment it had been asplicated to. Evicence was given confirmatory of the above statement, on which the defendant solicitor set up for the defence that no under volence had been used, and that the horse was a vicious animal, and had on averal coasions attempted to bite the defendant. The borse in bing at the defoniant had for a buttons off his walstood and cure. Witnesses having been oiled for the defence, and examined pro and cun. Mr Barker, in commenting upon the case, said that there was no jestification for the immoderate violet, or which the defet dant that here was no jestification for the immoderate violet, or which the defet dant lad used, and he fixed him £2 and oxes, or in default fourteen days' hard labour in the Henne of Correction. The fine was pair.

went a short distance, sad tried, but unsuccessfully, to get admitted to a night-house, and then returned to the women. On his again telling him that he must ir are the place he retured to do so, said he had been boxing for far years and tell to tear for him, at the same time alming a blow at his head with a stion, but his helmet prevented his head being injured. The defendant (unling) said he was "accewed," having been out aming, and taken too much whom Mr. Knox said a person like the defendant ought not to appear in a police-ourt, and fined him 20s., or seven dajs' imprisonment.

and raken too much wine. Mr. Knox said a parson like the defendant onghit hot to appear in a police-out, and fined him 20s., or seven daja' imprisonment.

Base is castrice.—John Closby, an elderly man, was charged before Mr. Knox with stating a Cb rote, the preperty of Mr. Wolkam George Bippin, of the White Liun Tavern, St. Abban -place. Mr. Bippin: I attend to post cut the prisoner for robbing me under very aggravating of committances. Some time ago the prisoner was knocking about getting a very precations living by heling horses, &t. I gave him a job to clean some pots. Being without a potboy, and a person is my employ suggesting that I should take the roor old fellow in my employ insteal of naving another boy. I acceded to his request, giving him 52 a week, board and lodsing, and clothes. I went to too amonal trade dinner in May last, and while I was gone the prisoner had a Cb-note given to him to get changed by a person left in charge of my business, and he never estimated with the note or the change. In addition to this he obtained an hypometra from a friend, stating that he had been sent by me for it, which was net the case. Mr. William Wykes, of No. 5 Bixkesley-collages, Chaberwell, raid: On the 17th of May Mr. Bippin en reated me with the care of his house, and I gave the prisoner a 2b-note belonging to mr. Bippin to get changed, for the use of the house. The prisoner never returned. The prisoner, who put no questions to the witnesses, and made no answer to the charge, was remanded.

put no questions to the witherses, and made no answer to the charge, was remanded.

WORSHIP STREET.

A ERUTAL MOTERR—A few days inne Police-constable Farringdon, 629 N, white on only in the Out-road, noticed a boy and girl in such a deplorable condition, and so bargard in lock, that he stopped and questioned them. The boy, who was without attockings, shoes, and jacket—atter some hesitation—admitted that they had run away from home the previous day, and had slept in a passage during the night, and, furthermore, they had been treated with oracity and neglect by their mother. The girl's attire was most sigratoscilly scanty, she baving on merely a sort of closk, so about that the hid parties of her person was uncovered, and the front concessed only by an old punifore. The constable brought them to this court, and Mr. Ellison—after minutely questioning them—directed that they should be conveyed to be Shoredite. Workhouse, and that inquiries be made as to the truth of their statement. Faringion quickly accretained that there was but too muck truth in he compaint against the mother. He found her in a tate of semi-direction at the bar of the Cock publichouse, in Old-street. Whan made to understand that her children were in castody, and would be brought before the magistrate this day, she said, "The dear children; God knows I love them, and will be there to fetch them away." Farringion size discovered that the woman was longing in a most filthy aperiment in Baltic-street, St. Luke's, and cohabiting with a man working as a moulder, in the service of a firm in Geowell-street. The magistrate saked now whether the mother of the children was present, and being answered in the efficiently comprehensive, he was sworn and derailed, all hough the service of a firm in Geowell-street. The magistrate saked now whether the mother of the children was present, and being answered in the efficiency of the children was present, and being answered in the efficiency of the children was present and the way are more than a surface of green f

Dame was Thomas Brooks, and his sister's Susannah Brooks, the same as his mother. They were sent back to the workhouse.

THAMES.

THE PERABULATOR IN THE WAL.—Sarah Dixon, a fat young woman, was prought before Mr. Partridge, charged with assaulting Mrs. Sarah Cobec, the wife of an outh try, of No. 65, Upper Mast Smithfield, opposite St. Katharine's Doka. The complainant stated that on Sanday afternoon showars wheeling two of her children along the footpath in front of her own house, when she heard some very foul abuse and threats from a voice behind her, and on turning round saw the prisoner. She bled a good deal from the month. Frederick Martin, 135 H, fund the prosecutrix with her face swilled and her lips bleeding, and took the prisoner into castory. She said, "I shall get off with tits on payment of a fine of 10s., and I don't care for that." The prisoner said in her celence that the perambulator was in the way, and she could not pass. She requested Mrs. Obben to move it on one side and let her pass, which she refused to do, and drew the vehicle over her feet. She then slapped the woman's face. Mrs. Cohen denied that the perambulator was in the way, and she could not pass. She requested Mrs. Cohen denied that the perambulator was in the way, and fire Stodent, her soliditor, called two respectable witnesses, who confirmed her evidence in every particular. Mr. Partridge said the assault was quite unjustifiable, and fined the prisoner 20s., and in default fourteen days' imprisonment.

Hozsins Bettraintr.—Bridge said the assault was quite unjustifiable, and fined the prisoner 20s., and in default fourteen days' imprisonment.

Hozsins Bettraintr.—Bridge said the was and carrying an infant eighteen months old in her arms, was brought before the traitidge, charged with violently assaulting and Shes, of 18, White Harr-pace, Popen. The complainant, who was in sonte pain, and who lives in an Irish colony, sometimes called darden-place and sometimes white Harr-pace, stated that she had a quarel with ner country women N

isbour in the House of Unrection. The fine was paid.

MARLEOBOUGH STREET.

Daried Borrest in House and Marleoff in the person of Mr. Frederick Shepherd, atomate with steading at leggate, North Mimms, Heria. Mr. Shepherd add: Entwent seven and eight o'clock on Saturday event git was walking across Hydeopark, when the prisoner came behind me, put his hand round into my wastened pocks, and took my wasten, breaking it off at the bow. I collared him, and a gentleman on my calling out came to my saistance and took the watch from the prisoner hand. The prisoner was very violent dook the watch from the prisoner is hand. The prisoner was very violent was given into causiofy. Mr. Arthur Goddard, of No 6/a, Cannonstrest Wast, said: I saw the prosecutor and the prisoner say he had been robbed I went to his control to causiofy. Mr. Arthur Goddard, of No 6/a, Cannonstrest Wast, said: I saw the prosecutor and the prisoner shand, and then secured him, will be park constable arrived. Mr. Knox: Mr. Goddard, you content was yetly violent and James Shiford, a park-constable: The prisoner was well as the control of the warrant officer, dit had been robbed I went to his match that the the described that he was at work at Sockton. In Prosecutor and the prisoner is hand, and then secured him, till the park-constable arrived. Mr. Knox: Mr. Goddard, you content was approximated by Fonsum, the warrant officer, all that he received the warrant officer. Mr. Barker said the clear was nine warry violent and James Shiford, a park-constable: The prisoner was northered to the divisor that have inquiries made respecting you, and you are remanced.

A Gentleman Canada with a sonce. Mr. Knox: I date say you would be to thom my taking him into candoly, hicked me several times, and the prisoner at a place salad Nortoc, living with another work of the charge he did not deep the prisoner at a place salad Nortoc, living with another work of the charge he did not deep the prisoner at a place salad Nortoc, living with another work for Mr. Page, at tamer,

them to go on tramp in search of employment. Featum, the warrant officer, informed his worship that he understood the prisoner had three other wives in existence. He held the magistrate's warrant from Blocktom to apprehend him for bigary in case he might be discharged from the present complaint. Mr. Woolrych told the prisoner that he was a very had fellow to leave his wife and family so long a time without the means of support. He enteuded him to one month's hard labour, and at the end of that many prisonment the diffeer could take him into custody for bigamy. The prisoner was then conveyed to Wandsworth House of Correction, and the warrant charging him with bigamy was left for his detention.

ioner was then conveyed to Wandsworth Hone of Correction, and the watrant charging him with bigamy was left for his detention.

LAMBETH.

Thievas at the Hambel Fashval.—Thomas Williams and Charlotte Williams, well-oresed persons, who described themselves as man and wife, and who retused their address, were charged before the Hon. G. U. Morton with attempting to pick pockets at the Handel Frailvel at the Oryatal Palace, and about three oclock saw the pritoners eater. Knowing them to be thievas, he descratined on following them, and in a few minutes observed the female put her hand into the pocket of a lady, but saw she had taken nothing out. Soon after he observed the same pritoner put her hand into the pocket of a scrad ledy, and not being certain on this occasion whether she had taken anything or not, he spoke to the lady, and she palled her pure from her pocket to rashisy him that it was safe. The female prisoner saw him speak to the lady; and aware that this would prevent her forther operations, he (situas) determined on taking both into custory. He laid hold of the male prisoner, and onserving that he had come their printing in his right hand, he told him he man desire when the prisoner, with much apparent indignation, said, "I shall not allow you to search me here; you must take me to a proper place to do not been me; do anything; you must be hard up for a charge." (Laughter) At the station-bouse he saided the male prisoner to another constable, and took the female, who said, "You sid not see me; do anything; you must be hard up for a charge." (Laughter) At the station-bouse he saide the male risoner how much money he had on him, and he said from thirteen to aftern shillings, but he found only itse, and the female had only a few shillings on her. He siso found on each a railway ticke, of consecutive numbers. In answer to the questions of the malitrate, the witness said he first saw the prisoners are neckshibition?" And there would you be such a fool as to attempt such a thing with the sergesnite species ou

Hess) could not cistically hear; but it was about another party in the Palace to whom he had given a watch, and wondered how they were getaining on. Both prisoner were remanded.

HAMMERSMITH.

A Dod with a Good Character.—Mra Harriet Bryan, residing at No 14, Victoria-terrace, Noting-alil, was aummoned by Mrs. Ann Mines for unlawfully suffering to be at large an unmuzzled feroclous dog. Mr. Tripp appeared for the defendant, who pleaded "Not golding." It appeared that on the evening of the 13th ult the complaining, who tives at No. 6, Lower Unbridge-street, was passing the defendant's house, when a dag ran on of the house from the front door, which was open, along the gerden and appraig at her, biting her leg through her clother. She screamed for assistance and tried to escape from the dog, but she could not. In putting her hand down to drive the dog off, it bit her wrist and made it bleed. A Mrs. Pemberion crossed the road to her assistance, when the dog left the complainant was cross-examined by Mr. Tripp, and she staked that she was in the street when the dog flow at her. She saw the servant and another person in the passage of the house, but they did not oome to her sasistance when she called for help. She did not were a crinoline at the time. Mr. G. Lovet, in ages, or of nulsances for Kennington, said he lived opposite the defendant's house. He was sitting in his pariour when he saw the complainant walking past. The deg ran out of the garden and stast her by the leg. It speared to him as if it had her clothes in the mouth. She straggled for some out of the house and fly at horses as they passag. The dog was not muzzled. Mr. Tripp said he should call witnesses to prove that the dog flow at hor and shoot her clothes. He had for quantity seen the dog own at the dog flow at hor and shoot her clothes. He had frequently seen the dog own out feroclous, and in that case he suomitted that there could not be any conviction. If the proclamation about keeping numuzzled dogs were to be strongly before a court of justice

WANDSWORTH.

THE EARL AND HIS CIGAR—The Earl of Winchiless and Nottingham, of St. George's Moiel, Albemaris-atreet, was sum oned by Mr. T. Ben; on behalf of the London and South-Western Railway Company, for that he did on the 7th of June unlawfully smoke certain tobacco, to with eight in the Vennshal Earleay Station, of and belonging to the said company. Mr. Crombie, the company's law clerk, attended in support of the rummons, which was made returnable at eleven c'clock, but the noble earlid not appear. He (Mr. Crombie) said he was afrest that the earl would not attend, from a letter that he addressed to the company. He then read the following letter:—

"33, Albemaria atreat."

not stiend, from a letter that he addressed to the company. He then read the following letter:—

"32, Albemarie-street, June 23, 1465.

"Bir, I demand the instant dismissal of the station-master named atter, at your Vanzhall Station, who has had the effoniery to apply for a summons (involving a breach of privilege) against me at the Wandsworth bench, for what he has the impudence to term smoking contrary to your bys-law. I beg you to observe that the plece of impudence involves a breach of the privileges of the House of Lords, and that you, the chairman of the company, shall be held responsible for it."

WINCHISTA ABD NOTTHERMAM."

He (Mr. Orombie) should have thought that the earl as a legislator w. nld have known what the powers of the magistrate were. Mr. Dayman: He don't state what the breach of privilege is. Mr. Crombie: He is as liable to be summoned as any other individual in the realm. After waiting till nearly teelve o'clock the magistrare thought the time had expired, for it was probable the earl would not stiend after the letter. Mr. Crombie applied for a second summons, and for it to be marked peremptory. Ustimately a second aummons was granted, and Mr. Crombie said it would be better for the secretary of the company to write to the earl as he had addressed the chairman.

GREENWICH.

Can an Apprendice he a Volunters.—James William Ashwood, an obgicen's apprendice, was charged by his master, Mr. George England, with absenting himself from work without lawful excess. It appeared from the evidence that on the day of the review of the offerent vounteer corps of Kant, at Chatham, the defendant argented himself, as also on the following day, without having asked permission. When questioned he offered as an excess that he had been tilt; but afterwards admitted that he offered as an excess that he had been tilt; but afterwards admitted that he magistrate, said that having been farnished with a ticket to proceed to Chatham and take part in the review he had done so, thinking he should not have obtained permission to leave his work had be eaked. Mr. Mande said it was altogether tilegal for an apprendice to entire the any volunteer corps without obtaining the sanction of his master. Mr. England's son said no such sanction had been given by his father. The defendant had been given the option of having his wages stopped, or a special permitted that cours. Mr. Mande sid the defendant as an apprentice had every wrongly, and ordered half-a-week's wages to be stopped.

# PARLIAMENTARY PRO-CEEDINGS.

CEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Etury moved, that in the opinion of the house the evits arising from the present state of the Burisl Service of the Established Oburch demanded the early attention of the legislature. The noble lord expressed the belief that if the bishops were at liberty they would gladly introduce some measure for remedying the condition of things complained of, but the difficulty was that the m jority of the clargy was opposed to any alteration of the acretice. The Archbishop of Canterbury objected to the introduction of the metion at that late pariod of the session, when the tion of the metion at that late priod of the session, when the greater portion of the right revench were absent. Earl Granville recommended the withdrawal of the metion. It had been pro, ored to issue a royal commission to consider some of the rubrics, but the whole watter was surrounded with difficulty. The discussion was continued by the Bishop of London and Earl Gray; and Lord Ebury persisting with his motion, upon a division it was negatived by forty-three to twenty.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Verner addressed a question to

it was negatived by forty-three to twenty.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Verner addresses a question to the Chief Secretary for Ireland relative to the proceedings at a public dinner lately given to Mr. diarram Duffy in Dublin, at which the members for Dungarvan and Youghai (Mr. Maguire and Mr. But) were present, and the toast of the Queen's health was received with marked diarrapeot. tile R Peel replied that he was not responsible for the proceedings at the dinner referred to add that as to the speeches of Mr. Maguire and Mr. But on the occasion he saw nothing in them to find fault with. Mr. Ward thunt them moved the following resolution:—"That the evidence taken before the committee of this house on the Leeds Bankruptoy Court discloses that greet facility exists for obtaining public appointments by corrupt means; that such evidence, and also that taken before a committee of the house of Lords in the case of Leonard Edmunds, and laid before this house, showed a laxity of practices; and that such exists of practices; and that such laxity cand want of caution, even in the absence of an improper motives, are, in the opinion of this house, highly reprehensible and calculated to throw discredit on the administration of the high feffices of State" The horn member frankly avowed that he proposed this motion as a vote of censure upon the Lord Chancellor, and observed that if he had undertaken it on frivolous or insufficient grounds the cansure would recoil upon his own head, whits, if he should be satisfied with having discharged his duty. In a lengthaned and temperate speech the horn member carefully analysed the evidence taken before the select committee, and conditionally that he had led people to think that places could be outsined by corrupt means, that he did not sean too nicely the reasons for removing one man from office and appointing another, and that the last of the case, that the Lord Chancellor had exhibited a moral obtuseness that had given great occasion for removing one man from office and appointing a

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT BUCKINGHAM PALAJE. (See page 58.)

him, had enabled the persons by whom he was surrounded to practise a system of corruption which was almost as bad for the country as if he himself were personally guilty of it. The Lord Advocate, after an elaborate speech in defence of the Lord Chancellor, moved by way of amendment—"That this house having considered the report of the select committee on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, and the evidence taken by it, agrees with the committee in the opinion that the facts which are established acquit the Lord Chancellor from all charge in the matter to which it refers, except that of heate and want of cantion in granting a pension to Mr. Wilde; that this house is of opinion that some further check should be placed by law upon the granting of pensions to the holders of legal offices." Mr. Bouverie avowed a want of confidence in the Lord Chanceller in the administration of his office. He concurred with the committee in putting saide all questions of corruption on his part; but there were corrupt practices going on in offices connected with him, though he was not cognizent of them, which the house was bound to notice and condemn. There had been gross malpractices on the part of officers in the Court of Bankruptcy, and he considered that the Lord Chancellor had been guilty of a derelication of duty in granting retiring pensions without inquiry. He moved a resolution to this effect. Mr. Hunt offered to allow his resolution to be negatived in order to let? In a presolution of which Mr. Bouwerie had given notice more distincily exculpating the Lord Chancellor

from any charge of corruption. The original resolution was negatived. The amendment of the Lord Advocate being put as a substantive motion, Lerd Palmerston, observing that the house had negatived any charge of corruption against the Lord Charcellor, recommended and moved that the debate be adjourned. The house then divided, and there were—for the adjournment, 163; against it, 177. Mej rity, 14. The announcement of the numbers was received with vehement and continued cheering from the Copposition. Lord Palmerston said: I am at xi us not to give the house more trouble than is necessary and the Palmerston said: I am at xi us not to give the house more trouble than is necessary, and the Government will, therefore, accept the division which has just cocurred as indicating the teeling of the house with respect to the motion of my right hon-friend Mr. Bouverie. Therefore, the motion proposed by the Government will not be pressed to a division. (Cheers from the Opposition.)

(JULY 8, 1865.

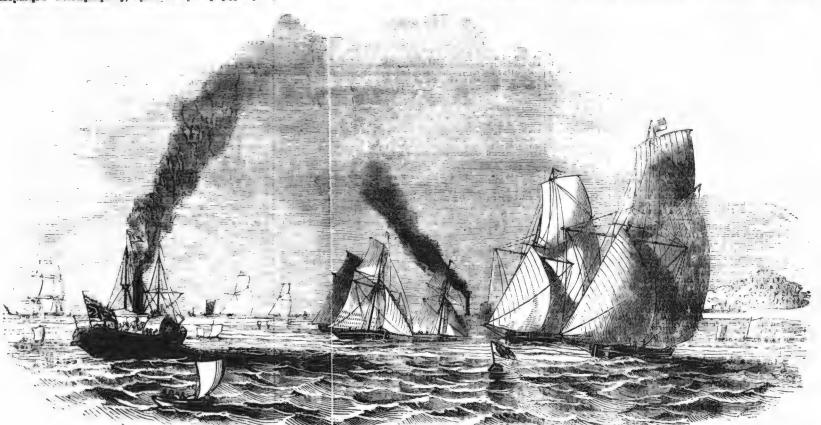
THE ATLANTIC TRLEGRAPH.

The Finnear in the Star says:

"The directors of the Atlantic
Telegraph Company have made
what is assuredly a very grand
mistake. They have retused to
give the representatives of the
London press the opportunity of
making their resders acquainted
with the details of the operations
in laying the cable, and in so
many words have declined to
sanction the publication of any
account of their proceedings save
that one which will be prepared
by their own deputed and retained chronicler, Dr. Russell. It
is patent to every one that in Dr.
Russell the company has the very

is the chronicler, Dr. Russell. It is patent to every one that in Dr. Hussell the company has the very beet man possible for the task: that is a fact which it is impossible to gainsay. Nor could any one having the pleasure of Dr. Russell's acquaintance supposes for a moment that he will give anything but a fair, and honourable, and impurital record. But, if the directors have nothing to hide, if they do not anticipate any shortcomings or hitches in the carrying out of their arrar gements, why should they object to the pressure on board their ship of so credited representatives of the pressure on board their ship of so credited representatives of the pressure on board their ship of so credited representatives of the pressure, who would have equal opportunities of observing the course of affairs, and who, instead of being retained by the promoters of the speculation, would simply be on duty in the intrests of the public. With round complisement the medium of the cable, by Mr. Reuter. Yes, supposing all goes right; but if there be a hitch, if the oable itself is not properly laid, if the electric batteries do not work, what then? We shall then only have the directors own account of the reason why, dished up in the meat shilful literary manner. The reporters are, perhaps, well out of it. To be penned up for a month even in the biggest of ships would assuredly not be the pleasantest way of getting through one's time; but the directors would have done infinitally better in gracefully offering every facility for the publication of their proceedings than in arouning supploin, however remote, that they did not want their arrangements reported save, by those directly interested in investing those arrangements with a roseate hue."

Os Snaday, a little girl hamed Brilliand, eight years of age, died from this dreadful malady in the London Hospital, after much and, and is not then been under the most watchful medical attendance.



THE GREAT SA'LING MATCH. (See page 58)



Literature. LIVE FOR SOMET

CHARLES STERLING WAS one and twenty, a truthful, intelligent fellow; and one, with portion of the female community called nearlying a song, he could tell a story, and he or like a professor. In soort, he was a perfect ments, and his companionship was prized veresought the lighter and gayer enjoyments of Charles had been his seed with the advace wealth; but when his father died, and the tration had been settled, there were but a few for the son. And what were these few Statling? He was not really a spendthrif bad habits. He had not yet become dissipath his nature were all of the better kind. But his dog, and his gun, and his fishing rod neatly and prettily; and all the while he patrimony without adding anything thereto. Among the many fair maidens of Oakville him there was only one whom Charles Ste that was Mary Bosworth. She was no beautiful girl in town; but there could a she loved Charles as well as he could he truc-hearted, and her smile was as warn sunlight of early summer. Charles had to had received the assurance that his love whe spoke of marriage, she hesitated. The she loved, and to whom she owed a sacred father's full and fire cousent could she giv mother had been deal many years, and she joy of her father's home.

Mr. Bosworth had started in life a ppor, frifting inductry and perseverance, united we A SKETCH FOR YOU

Mr. Bosworth had started in life a ppor, fri firing indu.try and perseverance, united w

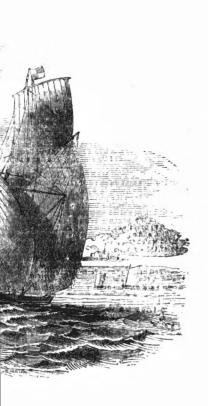
[JOLY 8, 1865.

from any charge of corruption. The original resolution was negatived. The amendment of the Lord Advocate being put as a substantive motion, Lerd Palmerston, observing that the house had negatived any charge of corruption against the Lord Charcellor, recommended and moved that the debate be adjourned. The house then divided, and there were—for the adjournment, 163; sgainst it, 17. Mejnity, 14. The announcement of the numbers was received with vehement and continued cheering from the Caposition. Lord Palmerston said: I am at xl us not to give the house more trouble than is necessary, and the Government will, therefore, accept the division which has just cocurred as indicating the itelling of the house with respect to the motion of my right hon, friend Mr. Bouverle. Therefore, the motion proposed by the Government will not be pressed to a division. (Cheers from the Opposition.)

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ENAMEL CUP OF THE 14TH CENTURY.

### ART TREASURES IN THE DUB-LIN EXHIBITION.

WE again give a selection from the Art Treasures in the Dubliu International Exhibition, and take the present opportunity of noticing the very fine brouses of Barbedienne, of Paris, shown by Messers Jackson and Graham, of London. A figure of Penelope with her distaff mourning for the absence of Ulysses is remarkably well modelled. A fann playing on a flute and a hunter resting by are distinguished by the excellence of their attitudes and by the perfection of their finish. Reproductions of Lorenzo di Medicis "Thicker," of Michael Angelo's "Moses," and of the top of a tomb in the Vatican, moulded after M. Angelo, and adapted to a clock. are admirable specimens of bronze. But perhaps as being more novel, the ormolu enamels will attract greater attention. Barbedienne has ent some marvellous specimens of this hind of work—some crucifixes and crosses being notable, while vases, tazze, lamps, in this enamel applied to Algerian onyx, are worthy of patient examination as works of high art at a very moderate price. Than this stand there is hardly anything more attrative in the Exhibition, and the visitor should not fail to see the reproducion of the Limoges enamels on copper. They are perfect. The Savres Ohir a crhibited by the French Government is hardly so good as has been seen elsewhere, but overhead every eye is attracted to a piece of Gobelins tapestry made in 1861, and reproducing in tints eo soft that the original artists would be as much surprised as delighted, the celebrated "Vierge aux poissons" Two pieces of tapestry, finished in 1863, by Murier, after Waitsea, are also marvellous specimens of the Gobelins work. The Beauvaist tapestry in the court is very good indeed. The bronzes shown by Miroy Freres et Fils are admirable, especially two pages by Salmon, which ser quite perfect as works of art. Two figures after Vandyke, by the same artist, assure us that he is as great in adaptation as in original conception. A Bacochante, by Clodion, is also a remarkably good bronze, and on the stand, theugh it is not half



IVORY CUP OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

be had won his way to a position of wealth and influence. And to this man Charles Sterling applied for a great favour.

"You ask me for the hand of my daughter," said Bosworth, laying aside his spectacles, and closing the book he had been "Ah, Charles," said Mr. Bosworth, slowly shaking his head, "I fear you have no plan at all. You have no plan at all. You have no plan at all. You have no plan at all.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

A REETOH FOR YOUTH.

CHARLES STRAING was one and-twenty, a gental, good-hearted, truitful, intelligent fellow; and one, withal, whom the youngest pout on the female community sailed nearly handone. Boy the form the protection of the female community sailed nearly handone. Boy the form the female community sailed nearly handone. However, a profess magazine of accomplaint of the female community sailed nearly handone. How the female community sailed nearly sailed to sail the sailed sailed

uncertain voyage in wreck and ruin. And does not the same rule hold in relation to the voyage of life? Where there is one man overtaken by ruin while following out some fixed purpose of life, there are thousands who sink simply because they had no such

overtsken by ruin while fellowing out some fixed purpose of life, there are thousands who sink simply because they had no such purpose.

"Now, Charles, when will you come to me, and lay before me you relate they have you have you relate they have you have you relate they have you have your plans for the future—when you will tell me what you have your plans for the future—when you will it me what you have your plans for the future—when you will it me what you have your own sake, as well as for the sake of my child, I must withhold my answer for the present."

"I trust, sir," said the young man, arising and taking his hat, if "that you will find a wealthier husband for your daughter."

"I hope the same, Charles," returned Mr. Bosworth, with a smile; "and let me further hope that you will be the man."

Oharles Sterling went way in high dudgeon, immediately vowing that he would never enter Mr. Bosworth's house again. His pride had been wounded, and he could not forgive the man who had dealt the cruel blow. As for Mary, he determined to give her up. He could not blame her much; but if she chose to abide by her father's decision, she was welcome to do so, and he would force himself upon her society no more. For a month he courted his dog, and guu, and fishing-rods, and horse, and at the end of that time he went to the city to find new pleasures. By and by the chill winds of autuum began to blow, and Charles returned to Oakville to look after his property. And how did he find it? With an honesty and liberality which were natural to him he paid all his debts, intending to go back to the city to spend the winter; but when he came to active the balance in his ledger, he found that all his worldly possessions did not amount to more than three or four hundred dollars.

"Herry!" he cried, starting up and pacing to and fro across his sleeping room, "what does this mean? That paltry sum will not half winter me "What shall I do?"

And for a ful week this question was ever present in his thoughts with himself. withhold my answer for the present."

"I truet, it," said the young man, arising and taking his hai,
"I truet, it," said the young man, arising and taking his hai,
"I then the same, Charles," returned to the same of the same, Charles," returned to the same of the same, Charles," returned to the same of the same, Charles, "returned to the same of the same, Charles," returned to the same of the same o

And Mary wrote back a letter so fall of love and trust, and so cheering and so hopeful, that the youth was strengthened ten-fold in his purpose.

Dr. Robert Huntington was not only one of the best physicians in the city, but he was one of the most skilful surgeons; and not a quarter part of the demands made upon him could he answer. He cound Charles to be prompt and energetic, and he gave him every advantage. He gave him the best books to read; gained him admission to the best lectures; and took him along to assist him in the most critical and complicated surgical operations. There is nothing the experience for litting the student towards perfection in his profession; and Charles had pleuty of it. At the end of six months he could locate every bone, sinew, muscle, artery, vein, and nerve in the human body; and he had so far mastered the symptoms of disease that Huntington felt perfectly safe to trust his judgment in all ordinary cases. At the end of a year the old physician himself was surprised at the wonderful advance his pupil had made, and so he expressed himself.

"I have gained much information, and I know that I have become quite skillul in operating," said Charles; "but I see nothing to wonder at In the first place, I came here determined to be something—I came with a fixed purpose; and in the next place, I have had every advantage that could possibly be afforded. Why, I gained more practical knowledge during the first mouth of my stay with you, from assisting you in your nunerous surgical operations, than I could have gained by years of book and locture study. You have been very kind to me, sir—very kind."

"And I fear I've been a little selfish, too," returned Huntington, with a smile. "I very quickly discovered that you were just the man for me, and I determined that I would have the benefit of your assistance. The result has been that mny an experienced physician envies you the reputation you have gained."

"But I would not have gained that reputation had you not so often praised me among your frien

ness in that?"

"More than you think for, my boy. Some of the cases of amputation which I have turned over to you would not have been permitted under your hands if I had not laboured to impress upon the minds of those concerned that you were an expert, and that your judgment was safe."

One morning a telegraphy.

judgment was safe."

One morning a telegraphic despatch was brought into the office for Dr. Huntington, and as the old physician had not yet come down from his house, Charles carried it up to him. He found his patron a-bed, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. Huntington took the despatch, and when he read it he said, "Aba, my boy, here's work for you. Do you know Mr. James Lawson, of Oakville?"

"Yes, air, I know him very well; that is, if you mean the builder."

der."
The same, Charles. He has met with a severe accident. Early

"The same, Charles. He has met with a severe accident. Early this morning, while superintending the raising of a piece of framework, a heavy stick of timber fell upon him, crushing both legs, and I have been sent for to come and attend him. I cannot go, so you must go in my place. You will find other physicians in attendance, and you will confer with them, and do the best you can. Go you and got ready, and I will write a few lines to Dr. Morton, who will be sure to be in attendance."

Charles went to his room and made ready for his journey; and having received the letter which Huntington had written, together with a few words of professional advice, he repaired to the office, where he selected such instruments as he thought might be needed; and when he reached the rail way station he found the train about ready to start. He reached Oakville before noon, and proceeded at once to the house of the injured man, where he found four physicians in waiting. Dr. Morton was the oldest, and to him Charles delivered the letter.

slotans in waiting. Dr. Morton was the olders, and to be delivered the letter.

"Gantlemen," said the old man, after he had read the missive, "Doctor Huntington is sick, and cannot be with us; but he has sent Mr. Sterling, whom he assures me we may safely trust to perform any operation which we may deem necessary. Ralying upon the word of Robert Huntington, I am ready to proceed."

If the other physicians were disappointed they did not say so; for the case was now in the hands of Dr. Morton, and he would do say he thought best.

he thought best.
"Well, Mr. Sterling," said Morton, after they had retired for sailtation, "what is your opinion?"

"I should perfer that you would give yours first, sir," returned Charles, modestly.

"You made the most critical examination; and as the proxy of Doe'or Huntington you may speak first."

"Very well, gentlemen. My optoion can be given in a very few words. I think the left foot must come off. An amputation four inches above the ankle joi, it will give a sufficient firp of healthy fieth. The compound fracture of the femur can be easily righted, for I am sure there has been no splintering of the bone Mr. Lawson is a healthy, strong man, and his temperate habits have left his blood extremely pure; so I have no fear of dangerous inflammation."

"You have spoken my own opinion, sir," said Morton. "What say you, gentlemen?"

Lecture on Perfumes, Flower Farming and the Methods of obtaining the Oddurs of Plants Grace the Dure of Buccleuch, K.G., President, Ey Septimus Piesse, Ph. D., F.O.S., London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly.—To those who wish for information upon the interesting matter contained in this little pamphlet, we heartily recommend its perusal to our readers. The following extract may be taken as a sample of its interesting and entertaining pages:—"Odour-bearing plants contain the fragrant principle in minute glands or secs; these are found sometimes in the rind of the fruit, as the lemon and orange; is others, it is the leaves, as asge, mint, and thyme; in wood, as resewood and santal-wood; in the bark, as cassia and cinusmon; in seeds, as caraway and nutmeg. These glands or bage of fragrance may be plainly seen in a thin out stratum of orange-peel, from which the otto may be easily pressing the rind; so also in a bay leaf, if it be held up to the sunlight, all the otto cells may be seen like specks. All these fragrant-bearing substances yield by distillation an otto peculiar to each; thus is procured ofto of patchouly from the leaves of the patchouly plant, pogostemon patchouly, a native of Burmah; otto of caraway, from the caraway seed; otto of gerazium, from the leaves of the geranium rosa; otto of lemon, from lemon-poel; and a hundred of others of more infinite variety." LECTURE ON PERFUMES, FLOWER FARMING AND THE METHODS

carsway. From the caraway seed; otto of gerealium, from the leaves of the geranium rosa; otto of lemon. from lemon-peel; and a hundred of others of more infinite variety."

THE DOGS OF NEW YORK—A few days ago all degdom was startled by ithe appearance of a mayorally proclamstion, headed "Notice to dogs." The dog-days have begun. At the foot of East Twenty-fifth-street, as you pass down from Avenue A towards the river, you may perceive a small wooden building jutting out upon the water—a very insignificant place to look at, but a formitable institution in the eyes of owners of dogs. It is the dog-pound. Inside a curious light presents itself. Two large vats or boxes stand under the shed, and in the yard, tied up to hooks driven in the fences, are ranged the most motley collection of dogs imaginable. Dogs with fine long silken ears, and dogs with no ears at all; dogs with short tails, long tails, and scarcely any tails to speak of. Good dogs, who watch their owners' property, and behave themselves in general; and vary wicked dogs indeed. The spaniel and the hound, the our and the poodle, the vagrant and the respectable member of dog society. All classes and all sizes. The ratoatoher and his daughter are here, and poor old Tray is as faithful as ever. All day the dogs come in. Big men bring them, and they are escorted to the gate by a lot of little boys, who immediately take to the cracks and yowl, and the melanoholy concert is taken up by all the other little dogs, occasionally toued down by the deep base of some great mastiff or hound. Big dogs are dragged into the pound, and generally earry depth the respectable of the dogs who bear here. When, suddenly espring her favourite, she springs for the dear little treasure, who responds in joyful barks as the is loosened and restored to his fair owner. During the day a good many dogs are thus reclaimed and carried off, both owner and dog much wiser for the experience gained by the visit. At four o'clock pm. the dark and dreadful hour arrives for most of the dogs who b

LAMENTABLE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

LAMENTABLE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

W. deeply regret to record a very melanoholy and fatal accident which has occurred in this island, and has caused great distress in one of our most respectable family circles, and very deep and geoneral Hospital and P. M. Lempriere, chaplain of the General Hospital and P. M., with his wice, children, and servant, defencial Hospital and P. M., with his wice, children, and servant, and a lavy friend, each in the morning on a picule excursion to Bonus Nutl, author dangerous precipiers there, one of the children ridge of the the dangerous precipiers there, one of the children ridge of the property of the little girl from the imminent danger in which alse was placed, the suppread, and the suppread of the suppread

ALARMING ACCIDENT TO AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

On Saturday night a most alarming accident occurred to the down express train to Norwich on the Great Eastern Railway. The train, which was somewhat behind time, had approached within two miles of Norwich, and had just passed under what is known as the Lakenham viaduct, when the driver (Cole) felt the engine give a violent jerk. He had just previously shut off steam, but was running at from thirty to forty miles per hour. When he felt the jerk he at once gave three whistles to the guard to apply his break, and the fireman proceeded to put in force the tender break. The leading wheels of the engine remained on the line, but the driving wheels tore up the permanent way, breaking the chairs and ploughing up the ballast. The train continued on the metal, and for a brief space nothing serious happened. After running about 120 yards, however, the train approached a long wooden bridge which carries the line over a shallow stream and some swampy ground on either side. On reaching the bridge all the wheels of the engine left the side. On reaching the bridge; but although the engine left the metals, and a scene of terrible confusion ensued. The locomotive metals, and a scene of terrible confusion ensued. The locomotive wheels ploughed and ground into the timbers, the engine was landed on the other side, where the ballast recommenced. Then it had been dragged somehow across the bridge, not withstanding the tearing up of the rails by the engine, and, marvellous to relate, not one of the carriages was thrown into the stream beneath. One of the carriages was, however, thrown a little on one side, and it he ballast, and its progress was at last stopped. The train had been dragged somehow across the bridge, onto the stream beneath. One of the carriages was, however, thrown a little on one wish, and it has a companied and ground into the stream beneath. One of the carriages was, however, thrown a little on one side, and its country the windows as well as they could. The other passengers, ALARMING ACCIDENT TO AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

Economic Skwing Machines.—These useful articles are now brought within the reath of all. For thirty-seven shillings and sixpence, Messrs. Worth and Pontifex supply a really excellent article called the "Household Sewing Machine," which well deserves the name given to it.

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Languages —The Spaniards have a saying to the effect that the Spaniah is the language of gods; the German of horses; the French of dancing-masters; and the English of exen. We presume that is the reason why we are called John Bull.

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A Lady, occupying room letter B at one of the hotels wrote on the slate the following:—"Wahe letter B at seven; and if letter B says, Let her be, don't let letter B be, because if you let letter B be, letter B will be unable to let her house to Mr. R——, who is to be on hand at half-past seven."

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CURIOUS CALCULATION—It would require twelve stage roaches, carrying fifteen passengers each, and 1,200 horses, to take 180 passengers 210 miles an hour. One locomotive steam-engine will take that number, and go two trips in the same time; consequently will do the work of 2,400 horses. Again, it would require thirty mail coaches, each carrying six passengers, and 3,000 horses, to take 180 passengers and mail 240 mites in twenty-four hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour. One locomotive steam-engine will take that number, and go two trips in the same time consequently will do the work of 6,000 horses!

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IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Sooth's Byrup for Children teething, which has been in use America, over thirty years and very his bly recommended by medical men, is now sold in this country with full directions on each bottle. It is please to take and safe in all cases; it soothes the child and gives it rest; softens the gums, will allays pain relieve wind in the stomach, and regulates the wind and is an excellent remedy for dyeatery diarrhous, whether arising from teething or other caus The face simile of "Ourtis and Perkins, New York a London," is on the outside wrapper. Sole by a'l chomistic, it is not the consider wrapper. Sole by a'l chomistic, if the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration.—[Advertisement]

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LE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

cord a very melancholy and fatal accident this island, and has caused great distress in able family offices, and very deep and genero. Heav. D. M. Lempriere, chaplain of the Prison, with his wife, children, and servant, at in the morning on a picule exoursion to so Mrs. Lempriere was walking along the gerous precipiecs there, one of the children run to near the edge, in the attempt to save imminent danger in which she was placed, is she and fell over the precipiec. The ashed to piceos, and her husbaud, who was ashed to piceos, and her husbaud, who was, alarmed by the ories of his little daughter, he had the agony of mind to find his wife to precipice a lifeless and mutilated corpse i ridence adduced at the inquest held on the lois West, R.A., deposed that in the mornabile he was at work at the Bonne Nutt dis attention was drawn to a person falling beach. He looked through a glass and saw lady, who appeared insensible. He hastened not for the purpose of rendering assistance to saw the body of a lady in the arms of these directed Gunner Davis, who had acrun and fetch water and a towel from he request of Mr. Lempriere, who was e supported the lady until such time as rug had arrived. With the assistance of deceased conveyed to the nearest house in He had examined the place where Mrs. Lemwas about sixty feet in height from the beach, were made and the place where Mrs. Lempriere showed his wife's hat niained about half a pint of congested blood, so stones embedded in the beach. He believed been severely fractured. The pathway near niained about half a pint of congested blood, so stones embedded in the beach. He believed been severely fractured. The pathway near nise hill, when we came abreast of some were on the slope, and asked them for the hebeach. We intended to bathe the children, shed, carrying provisions, and I followed, at the pass of times. After slighting from the carn the hill, when we came abreast of some were on the slope, and asked them for the beach, to come back and fetch her. I ray, when, to my surpri

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WESTMINSTER - THE NOMINATION DAY AT COVERT O

WESTMINITER — THE NOMINATION DAY AT COVERT OF THE engraving given below may be taken as a tolera sketch of the scene in front of the hustings, on the Covent Garden-market, on Monday morning last.

The covered entrance to the market was densely palarge proportion of the spectators were within ordinations. Before noon the weather had cleared up, and the assembled multitude required all the care of the point from pressing too close on the hustings. The crovery noisy, was good-humoured, and its behaviour for whole a strong contrast to the rictons and perilous scene associated with a Westminster election.

The first candidate to present himself in front of the strong contrast of the contrast contrast of the contrast contrast of the contrast contrast of the contrast contr

The first candidate to present himself in front of the was the Hon. Captain Grosvenor, who was received with cheers. He was immediately followed by Mr. W. H. met with an equally good reception; and by Mr. John who was also very warmly greeted.

Mr. H. SCOTT TUENER (the High Bailiff of Westmopened the proceedings with the usual formalities.

